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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1108

1981 Republic Party Congresses



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1981 REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESSES

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REGIONAL

REPORT BY AUDITING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN RASULOVA

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 2

[Speech by Auditing Commission Chairman, Comrade L. Kh. Rasulova at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, 29 January 1981 session]

[Text] Comrades! The 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan is taking place at a remarkable time, when the entire Soviet nation, headed by its time-tested vanguard, the country's Communists, is preparing for the worthy greeting of the 26th Congress of our beloved Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The report period for the Communists in our republic, as for the rest of the party, passed under the sign of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and the principles and conclusions contained in the reports and statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

That period was replete with events of tremendous historic significance and is characterized by outstanding successes achieved by our party and the Soviet nation, both in the area of domestic activity and in the area of foreign policy.

If one turns to the main thing that was done and that remains to be done, one cannot fail to feel a high spiritual upsurge and genuine joy. The implementation of the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan has guaranteed a meritorious contribution to the construction of the material-technical base of communism, the dynamic development of the national economy, and the considerable raising of the standard of living of the workers.

The remarkable successes achieved by the Soviet nation became possible thanks to the wise leadership by the Communist Party, and the multifaceted activities of the Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by that outstanding political and state figure of modern times, that time-tested leader of the party and the Soviet state, and of the international communist movement, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The new and unprecedentedly broad influx of strength among the Communists and all the country's workers was evoked by the discussion of the draft version prepared by the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress, entitled "Basic Trends in the

Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990." which outlines the stupendous plans for the further economic and social development of our Motherland and the rise in the standard of living of the Soviet nation.

With a sense of lawful pride we note that the republic's party organization and the workers of our republic arrived at the 30th Congress with remarkable successes in economic and culture construction. That was brilliantly and convincingly mentioned in the deeply meaningful report on the activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan during the report period, which report was given by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Comrade G. A. Aliyev.

The assignment in the five-year plan for the growth of national income was fulfilled in four years; and for the production of output in industry and agriculture, in four years and 2½ months. That remarkable labor victory was recognized by our Motherland's highest award -- the Order of Lenin. Judged according to its scope and comprehensiveness and the nature of the changes in the structure of the national economy, the Tenth Five-Year Plan has no equals in the history of Azerbaijan.

All the successes achieved by Soviet Azerbaijan are the result of the steady implementation of the wise Leninist national policy of the CPSU, the completely natural result of the shock labor performed by the workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals, the purposeful talent-organized and ideological work of the republic's party organization, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and its Bureau, headed by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Comrade G. A. Aliyev.

The steps that are being persistently and consistently carried out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in raising the demandingness toward personnel and their responsibility for the assigned job, in combatting shortcomings and undesirable phenomena, enjoy the complete support of the Communists and the broad masses of the workers, and make it possible to establish even more firmly in the republic a healthy, well-principled moral-psychological atmosphere.

With a sense of deep satisfaction we all perceive and warmly and completely approve the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan to the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Comrades! The Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, submitting its report for approval by the congress, reports to the delegates that in its work it was guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and the Plenums of the Central Committee. The chief attention was devoted to intensifying the effectiveness and quality of monitoring of the execution of the party budget, the planned and purposeful use of the allocated funds, the successful fulfillment of the assignments for providing income to the party budget, and the rendering of assistance to the auditing commissions of the oblast, city, and rayon party organizations. The auditing commission carries out regular monitoring of the handling of letters, complaints, and statements from the workers, and the organizing of visits by citizens to party and Soviet agencies.

All the audits were carried out with the participation of members of the auditing commissions of the local party agencies. The results of that work were submitted for discussion by the bureaus of the city and rayon party committees, the boards of ministries and departments, and the bureaus of the primary party organizations, and were discussed at seminars and conferences.

The work that was being done exerted an influence upon the intensification of the Communists' discipline, the increasing of their responsibility for execution of the party's Rules, and the improvement of the work of the party committees and party organizations as a whole.

The auditing commission, jointly with the administration of affairs of the Central Committee, carried out strict monitoring of the execution of the party budget, and the observance of budgetary and financial discipline.

The funds in the party budget are expended correctly and purposefully, in conformity with the budgetary assignments approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The income into the party budget during the report period as a whole was fulfilled with a surpassing of the total amount of budgetary assignment by 1,731,000 rubles. The absolute increase on the income side of the party budget during the report period, as compared with the previous five-year period, increased by 35 percent. The growth of the party budget occurred basically as a result of the increase in the total amount of party dues, which amount constituted, from the income side, 73.7 percent, with the remainder of the income -- 26.3 percent, coming from the party publishing house and other proceeds.

The auditing commission during the report period carried out constant monitoring of the payment of the members' party dues. It should be noted that the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees and the auditing commissions intensified their attention to the questions of the payment of the members' party dues. The sessions of the bureaus, and the seminars for secretaries of the primary party organizations, regularly considered questions pertaining to the status of the payment of members' party dues and the observance of the instructions issued by the CPSU Central Committee. The available materials and the results of audits indicate that the overwhelming majority of the Communists are paying their members' party dues correctly, and the collected amounts of money are deposited promptly in savings banks.

At the same time, there have been definite shortcomings with regard to the payment of party dues. Certain Communists have been paying their membership dues late.

It has been established by audits that for only the four party organizations in Udzharskiy Rayon -- the Kavkaz Kolkhoz; the Sovkhoz imeni 28 Aprelya; the agrarian-industrial association; and Raypotrebobshchestvo -- the indebtedness came to a total of 155.65 rubles, and at the Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan SSR, the indebtedness for membership dues pertained to every sixth Communist.

Instances of violation of party discipline are still discussed infrequently at sessions of the party bureaus and at party meetings. Such shortcomings occur in the party organizations of Lerikskiy, Agdamskiy, Kasum-Ismanlovskiy, and a number of other rayons.

Analysis shows us that the basic shortcomings continue to be the underpayment of membership dues, and the tardy deposit of the collected amounts in savings banks, as well as instances of misappropriation.

For example, during a two-year period in the Diviehinskiy Rayon party organization the underpayment of members' dues came to 6,071 rubles; and in the Kirovskiy Rayon party organization, 5,444 rubles.

As is well known, criticism was repeatedly directed at the party organizations of the creative unions as a result of the major shortcomings that they allowed in matters of the prompt acceptance of the membership dues. However, they did not make the proper conclusions.

An audit of the payment of members' party dues in the primary party organization of the republic's Union of Artists established that every fourth Communist had been paying his dues not from his total earnings. These persons included Union of Artists members El'bek Rzakuliyev, Dzhangir Rustamov, Igor' Zhuk, Ibragim Zeynalov, and many others. And this is although the wages paid to those comrades are very high. In the course of the audits that were carried out, the amounts of underpayment were completely restored, but the steps undertaken by the party committees with respect to those who violated the requirements of the CPSU Rules have not been of a well-principled nature everywhere.

Instances of misappropriation of amounts of money by secretaries of party organizations occurred in the party organizations of motor bus pool No. 1, and house-building combine No. 2, Narimanovskiy Rayon, the Baku Construction and Installation Administration in Karadagskiy Rayon, and certain others. The secretaries of the indicated party organizations have been discharged from the ranks of the CPSU.

The existing shortcomings in the payment of party dues are the result of the fact that the audits carried out by the audit commissions and the workers of the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees are not always of a planned nature. In the Sumgait city party organization, the Kubatly city party organization, and a number of others, the audits extended to slightly more than 50 percent of the party organizations.

By way of self-criticism one should state that the Audit Commission of the republic's party organization took insufficient steps to activate the work performed by the audit commissions on the spot; and their work also was inadequately directed by the party committees.

During the report period the question of payment of the members' party dues was repeatedly considered at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Oral reports were given on the state of payments and record-keeping for membership dues in the Kirovabad city party organization and the Narimanovskiy, Khachmasskiy, and Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon party organizations. In the decrees that were adopted, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan demanded of the party committees the taking of steps to improve that work and to eliminate the existing shortcomings. All the adopted decisions were reported in the information bulletin of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The auditing commission of the republic's party organization carried out monitoring of the

fulfillment of those decrees and rendered practical assistance locally.

Questions pertaining to the practical situation and the exchange of the work experience of the auditing commissions were considered and discussed at a republic-level seminar-conference of representatives of the auditing commissions, and at sessions of the Auditing Commission of the republic's party organization.

As a whole, when speaking about the improvement in the work of the auditing commissions, the party committees, and the party organizations with regard to the payment by Communists of their party membership dues, one should point out the need to increase the demandingness toward the observance of these very important elements in the norms for party life and party discipline.

In this regard it would not be excessive to recall the remarkable statement made by M. I. Kalinin: " . . . If you do not pay your party dues promptly, that means that you are not thinking about the party. It means that you have a casual attitude toward your party duties. For a person who takes an attitude like that to his party duties -- including such simple, strictly organizational ones as the payment of membership dues -- the party is not very important in his life. But for the person who does think about the party, the paying of party dues is a satisfaction, because by so doing he, as it were, establishes a material base with the party and, as it were, gets closer in contact with it."

One of the sources of the income on the party budget is the receipt of deductions from profits at the Kommunist Publishing House, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The collective at the publishing house achieved the preterm fulfillment of the five-year plan for the volume and sale of output. The deductions to the party budget in addition to the plan constituted 833,000 rubles and increased by 9.3 percent as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. At the present time the Kommunist Publishing House prints 27 central and republic newspapers and 34 magazines. As compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the circulation of the newspapers and magazines has increased by 6.4 percent. There has been a reinforcement of the publishing house's technical-production base both by means of the equipping of it with new technology and the introduction of progressive technological processes and by means of new construction.

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan the editorial and publishing building was turned over for operation. A good labor gift to the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan was the preterm activation of the first phase of a complex for the printing of newspapers by the offset method. At the present time the basic republic-level newspapers are already being printed in the production entity that was activated.

At the same time there still are shortcomings and omissions in the activities of the publishing house. There have been rather frequent instances of the production of poor-quality output, and there have been failures to meet the schedule for the publishing of newspapers and magazines. There is a need for a considerable improvement of the coordination of the publishing house's actions with the editorial offices of newspapers and magazines and with Azerinform. The leadership of the publishing house should devote special attention to the further increasing of the effectiveness of production, to the complete use of the equipment and reserves, and

to the more economical expenditure of paper and other materials.

During the report period the Auditing Commission of the republic's party organization regularly audited and analyzed the expenditures of the party budget.

It should be noted that the funds from the receipt of members' party dues and the deductions from the profits received by the publishing house completely covered, and continue to cover, the expenses for the carrying out of the large amount of party-organizational and political activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the party committees locally.

As compared with 1975, the actual expenses in 1980 increased by 6,785,000 rubles, or by 51.3 percent. During the report period the following rayon committees were created: three city committees (Nizaminskiy in the city of Baku, Gyadzhinskiy and Kyapazskiy in the city of Kirovabad); two village committees (Babekskiy in Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and Askeranskiy in Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO). In 159 primary party organizations, party committees with 167 tax-free party workers have been created. Considerable funds from the party budget were channeled into the training and retraining of the party cadres and into party propaganda.

During the five-year period 11 projects were activated, including the buildings housing the Nakhichevanskiy and Stepanakert city committees, the Narimanovskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, and Dzhaliabadskiy rayon committees, etc. We constructed 456 apartments with a total amount of capital investments of approximately 6 million rubles. During the current five-year plan it is planned to build new projects, for the construction of which a considerably larger amount of money has been allocated than during the past five-year period.

It is with a sense of satisfaction that we note that, in most party committees, budgetary discipline is strictly observed. At the same time, certain party agencies have been committing individual violations. They failed to use the allocated funds because of the tardy manning of the vacant positions. The number of vacant positions in party agencies has been reaching as many as 200 annually. The largest amounts of money were unused by the Nakhichevanskiy, Nagorno-Karabakhskiy oblast committees, the Baku and Sumgait city committees, and the Khachmasskiy rayon committee.

Expenditures were made in excess of the estimated appropriations. On the average per year, 44 party agencies made overexpenditures in a total amount of more than 32,500 rubles. The overexpenditures were made by the Dashkesanskiy, Masallinskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Khanlarskiy, and Kutkashenskiy rayon party committees. A large part of the overexpenditures pertains to the entries: "maintenance of transport," "long-distance telephone calls," and "expenses for temporary-duty assignments."

The oblast, city, and rayon committees must increase the responsibility for the correctness of expenditures of the party budget, and the auditing commissions must intensify their monitoring of the financial and economic activities of the party committees.

Comrades! Guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Further Improvement of Work With the Workers' Letters in the Light of Decisions of the

25th CPSU Congress," the Auditing Commission devoted a large amount of attention to this important sector of party work. Monitoring was increased over the prompt consideration of the statements, complaints, and letters sent in by the workers, and assistance was provided to the party committees in the further improvement of this work.

Considerable changes have occurred in the content and nature of the letters arriving at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the local party agencies. There has been an increase in the number of letters in which the authors raise many important questions of a nationwide or republic-wide nature, express their gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the adopted decisions that are aimed at raising the national standard of living, and approve the steps taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan to intensify the moral education of the Communists and all the workers.

The status of the work with letters and complaints was considered at plenums of the Baku, Sumgait, and Stepanakert city party committees, and the Kyurdamirskiy and Shakhbuzskiy rayon party committees. These questions are dealt with regularly at conferences and zonal seminars and in summaries and informational reports which are prepared. There has been increased attention to the persons who visit the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, and the ministries and departments.

The work that was carried out during the report period made it possible to reduce the number of letters arriving at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan by 10 percent. A consequence of the atmosphere of intolerability that has been created in the republic with regard to undesirable phenomena and a consequence of the taking of effective steps to eliminate them, is the reduction in the number of letters concerning the stealing of public property and concerning instances in which officials have abused their official position.

However, the organization of the work with letters, complaints, and statements sent in by the citizens, and with the acceptance of visitors, does not yet correspond completely to the requirements made by the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

The largest number of letters continue to come from Baku, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, and Kedabekskiy, Fizulinskiy, Agdamskiy, and certain other rayons. Inspections by the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan have established that frequently the letters and complaints are considered after the expiration of the established deadlines, without a careful study of the question. At the Kel'badzharskiy Rayon party committee, every fifth statement was considered after the expiration of the deadline. An analogous situation with the consideration of complaints occurred at the Akhsuinskiy, Kubinskiy, and a number of other rayon committees. In the handling of letters, complaints, and statements, one still encounters instances of a red-tape, formalistic attitude, and this leads to a situation in which the citizens have to appeal repeatedly to superior party agencies with regard to questions that could have been promptly resolved locally. The authors of the statements and letters are not always informed of the results of the inspection or the steps that were taken. A small number of statements are still being taken under supervision. The acceptance of visitors is not organized properly everywhere.

An analysis of the letters arriving at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan from the residents of Baku indicates that 65 percent of the total number deal with the housing problem. At the same time, the plan for housing construction has been unfulfilled from year to year.

As is well known, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has repeatedly criticized the party's Baku city committee and the executive committee of Bakgorsovet in this regard. But the correct conclusions were not made from this criticism. The shortcomings in housing construction and the responsibility borne by the city's leaders were restated with special force by Comrade G. A. Aliyev in his speech at the 44th Baku City Party Conference and today in the report to the congress.

The Auditing Commission revealed serious shortcomings in the practice of considering letters, complaints, and statements, and in organizing the acceptance of visitors in the city of Baku, as a result of which the citizens have appealed to the central and republic-level party and Soviet agencies.

Another unsettling situation is the considerable increase during recent years in the number of statements dealing with shortcomings with regard to the acceptance of visitors locally at the party and Soviet agencies, ministries and departments, by the leaders and especially by first individuals.

For example, in the Shemakhinskiy Rayon party committee, a commission was created for the acceptance of citizens. That commission meets on Fridays. But no days or hours have been established for persons to visit the secretaries of the rayon committee or the section heads. There is no guest book for recording the names of the visitors.

There continue to be a large number of complaints concerning the illegal actions taken by officials, especially with regard to the computation of wages, bonuses, loans, and taxes. An audit in the republic's Ministry of Finance showed that, out of 1,035 statements and complaints that arrived in 1980, every third one was deemed, after the audit, to be substantiated and correct.

As one can see, comrades, in addition to the large amount of work that has been done to improve the consideration of the statements, letters, and complaints, and to organize visits by the citizens, there still remains a lot to be done to achieve a further improvement in this important work sector, which is inseparably linked with an attentive and painstaking attitude toward the individual. That was brilliantly and penetratingly stated in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and that idea imbues all the principles enumerated in the draft version of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade delegates! The activities of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan during the report period contributed to the further raising of the level of organizing and political-educational work by the party committees and the primary party organizations. The newly elected membership of the Auditing Commission must take into consideration the critical comments and recommendations made by the congress delegates and must achieve an intensification of the

responsibility borne by the Communists for the observance of the requirements stated in the party rules and the observance of party discipline.

Inspired by the decisions of the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, our republic's Communists and workers will apply all their efforts and energy for the successful fulfillment of the tasks in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, and by their new achievements in all areas of economic and cultural construction, will greet properly the 26th Congress of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

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REGIONAL

REPORT BY CREDENTIALS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ASKEROV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jan 81 pp 2-3

[Speech by Credentials Commission Chairman, Comrade I. N. Askerov at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, 29 January 1981 session]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The five years that have passed since the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [CPA] are typified, for the republic's party organization, as for the party as a whole, by the intensive struggle for the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the recommendations and instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Those years were marked by new successes in the economic, political, and organizing activities of our beloved Leninist Communist Party.

The profoundest imprint in the life of the workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals and of the entire nation of Azerbaijan, was left by the jubilee ceremonies which were held during those years, and which were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; the 110th anniversary of the birth of the founder of our party and state, the great Lenin; to the visit that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev made to Baku and his awarding the city the Order of Lenin; and to the 60th anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Those ceremonies fused into a brilliant demonstration of the undying devotion that the workers of our republic have toward the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and of their monolithic solidarity around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its combat staff -- the Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In the report to the 30th CPA Congress that was given by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPA, Comrade G. A. Aliyev, there was a thorough and complete revelation of the activities of the republic's party organization, and a determination of the tasks for the future and the ways to fulfill them.

The successes achieved by the republic during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan attest to the great amount of work that is being done by the republic's party organization under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee in mobilizing

the efforts of the Communists and all the workers for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of communist construction.

Guided by the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decrees of the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the principles and conclusions contained in the reports and statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the republic's party organization strove for the further organizational and political reinforcement of its ranks, the raising of the combat readiness of the party organizations. Throughout the republic, an atmosphere of high demandingness and exactingness was created and there was an increase in the sense of responsibility borne by the Communists for the job that was assigned to them.

The Azerbaijan party organization, which has in its ranks more than 330,000 Communists -- a faithful and fighting detachment of the CPSU -- arrived at its 30th Congress even more consolidated and stronger.

As is well known, the 30th CPA Congress was preceded by reporting and election meetings in the primary party organizations, rayon, city, and oblast reporting and election party conferences, which were conducted in a well-organized manner, at a high ideological-political level, under the sign of the further mobilization of the Communists and the labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of the tasks evolving from the decisions of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech given at the Plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and were an important stage in the preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPA Congress.

In the course of the reporting and election campaign one saw the manifestation with new force of the indissoluble unity of the party ranks, the close solidarity of the Communists and all the workers of the republic around the CPSU Central Committee and their unanimous support of our party's domestic and foreign policy, the creative activities of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The participants in the reporting and election party meetings and party conferences in an exacting manner, in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, analyzed the work done by the party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and presented plans for their further work. It was noted everywhere that the successes achieved by the republic during the past 10 years became possible as a result of the constant assistance and fatherly concern shown for Azerbaijan by the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, the Soviet government, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. The reports that were given and the party elections that were held contributed to the further development of intraparty democracy, and to increasing the combativeness of the party organizations and the activity rate of the republic's Communists.

At party meetings and conferences, and in the course of nationwide discussion, unanimous approval was given to the draft presented by the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of

the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990." The Communists and all the workers of Azerbaijan express their firm resolve to implement the party's plans, to achieve new successes in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Comrades! The 11 July 1980 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPA adopted a decree dealing with the convoking of the 30th Congress of our republic's Communist Party and established the representational norm of one delegate per 230 CPSU members. At the rayon, city, and oblast party conferences that were held, the delegates to the 30th CPA Congress were elected.

The Credentials Commission checked the powers granted to the elected delegates to the congress and it reports with a sense of satisfaction that the elections of delegates to the 30th CPA Congress in all the republic's party organizations were held in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and were carried out in conformity with the requirements stated in the Party Rules and the instructional guide of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Holding of Elections of Directive Party Agencies," and the representational norms established by the Central Committee of the CPA: one delegate per 230 party members. No instances of violation of the election procedure were established. The powers granted to all the delegates to the congress are considered to be valid.

The total number of delegates elected to participate in the 30th CPA Congress was 1,410.

The number of delegates present at the congress is 1,402.

The number of delegates absent for valid reasons is eight.

Among the delegations, the largest ones are the delegations from the Baku city party organization -- 550 persons; the Nakhichevanskaya -- 50; Nagorno-Karabakhskaya -- 53; Kirovabad -- 54; Sumgait -- 43; Lenkoran -- 25; Kazakh -- 24; Sheki -- 20 delegates.

The persons elected as congress delegates are the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, scientific, cultural, and artistic figures, party, Soviet, Komsomol, and trade-union workers, and representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces, who, by their labor and their entire life, had earned the highest authority among their party comrades and the broad masses of the workers.

The composition of the delegates graphically reflects the principle contained in the CPSU Program and Rules, to the effect that the Communist Party is a party for the entire nation.

As compared with the 29th Congress, at the 30th CPA Congress there was a considerably larger representation of Communists working directly in the material production sphere.

The qualitative composition of the delegates also reflects those great changes that have occurred in all branches of the republic's national economy. The delegates include the following: workers -- 467, or 33.1 percent, which is 2.9 percent more than at the 29th Congress; kolkhoz members -- 144, or 10.2 percent;

engineer-technical workers -- 153, or 10.8 percent. The delegates who are workers and kolkhos members worked selflessly during the Tenth Five-Year Plan and all of them achieved the preterm completion of their five-year assignments.

Among the delegates, 179 represent the creative intellectual class; 184 are party workers; 191 are Soviet workers; and a large group of delegates represents the trade-union and Komsomol workers and the party organizations of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A brilliant testimony of the remarkable international traditions of the Azerbaijan party organization is the national composition of the delegates to the congress, and this also attests to the fact that our party has also stood firmly -- and continues to stand firmly -- on the positions of proletarian internationalism, and is steadfastly carrying out a Leninist national policy. The delegates include: 1,117 Azerbaijanis, 153 Russians, 86 Armenians, and 54 representatives of other nationalities.

The great successes achieved by Soviet Azerbaijan in raising the general educational and cultural level of the nation are brilliantly attested to by the composition of the delegates according to education. Of the total number of delegates to the congress, 787 persons, or 55.8 percent, have higher education; 44 persons, or 31.4 percent, have incomplete higher and secondary education; 82 delegates have learned degrees; 22 persons are Lenin and USSR State Prize winners; and 51 persons are winners of the Azerbaijan SSR State Prize.

The delegates to the congress include our republic's oldest Communists, glorious representatives of the Leninist guard, Comrades Natal'ya Abramova, who has been a CPSU member since 1916; Museib Dadashev, CPSU member since 1917; Dzheyran Bairamova, CPSU member since 1919; and Bagadur Rzayev, Aleksandr Begiyants, and Yunis Gadzhiyev, CPSU members since 1920.

The composition of the remaining delegates to the congress, on the basis of party longevity, is characterized as follows: with longevity from 1920 through 1930, 11 persons, or 0.8 percent; 1930 through 1940, 22 persons, or 1.5 percent; 1941 through 1960, 477 persons, or 33.8 percent; 1961 or later, 895 persons, or 63.5 percent.

Data concerning the delegates according to age: 30 years or younger, 144 persons, or 10.2 percent; 31 to 40 years, 305 persons, or 21.6 percent; 41 to 50 years, 554 persons, or 39.3 percent; older than 50 years, 407 persons, or 28.9 percent.

This information concerning the composition of the congress delegates according to their longevity and age attests to the fact that the persons elected as delegates are both persons who have traveled a long path in life, and persons who are young Communists. This fact reflects the line taken by our party concerning the correct combination of experienced, time-tested personnel and young persons who have shown their merits in practical work in all spheres of economic and cultural construction.

In our republic's life, in all our deeds, a considerable role belongs to women. Their selfless labor and talent greatly contributed to our republic's achievements and successes. At the present time the republic's party organization has 81,789 women, and at our congress they were represented by 463 delegates, which constitutes 32.8 percent of all delegates to the congress. They include the best workers in

industry and agriculture, scientific, literary, and artistic figures, teachers, and physicians. Twenty-five persons are leading party and Soviet workers; nine are managers of economic organizations; eight are kolkhoz chairmen; and 15 women are Heroes of Socialist Labor. This information characterizes the increased role and activity rate of women in all sectors of the republic's communist construction.

The delegates to the 30th CPA Congress include 26 deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet; 270 deputies to the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan SSR; 653 deputies to local Soviets of Peoples Deputies; 75 delegates to the congress, in recognition of their services to the Motherland, were awarded the high rank of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor. There are 1,101 delegates, or 78.1 percent, who were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

Persons invited to the congress were Central Committee members, candidate members of the Central Committee of the CPA, members of the CPA Auditing Commission, and other comrades who had not been elected as delegates.

The information concerning the composition of the delegates to the 30th CPA Congress attests to the fact that the republic's party organization have delegated to the congress their best representatives, the most active party members, who are capable of mobilizing the Communists and all the workers in the republic for the fulfillment of the decisions of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th CPA Congress, and of heading the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the tasks in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

All this provides justification for expressing once again the conviction that the Communists of Azerbaijan, closely consolidated around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its combat staff -- the Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev -- will make their worthy contribution to the successful fulfillment of the great tasks that will be posed in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. (Applause.)

5075

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY NAKHICHEVANSKIY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY RAGIMOV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 3

[Speech by Comrade K. N. Ragimov, first secretary, Nakhichevanskiy Obkom, at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, 29 January 1981 session]

[Text] It was with tremendous attention and a deep sense of satisfaction that we listened to the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan (CPA) that was given by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CPA Central Committee, Comrade G. A. Aliyev. That report contained a brilliant and convincing indication of the successes achieved by Soviet Azerbaijan during the report period, a thorough analysis of the multifaceted political and organizing activities of the CPA Central Committee in mobilizing the republic's workers for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The report revealed shortcomings and unresolved problems and defined the ways for the further complete development of our republic's economy, culture, and science, and for raising the material welfare of the workers.

The Nakhichevanskaya Oblast party organization, approving the activities of the CPA Central Committee during the report period, entirely and completely supports the principles and conclusions in the report, and the recommendations that it contains, which correspond to the vitally important tasks at the new stage of economic and social-cultural construction.

The Communists and workers of Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, together with the rest of the Soviet nation, unanimously support and warmly approve the practical activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee's Politburo, headed by the true continuer of the great cause of Lenin, that outstanding political and stage figure of modern time, that selfless warrior for the happiness of Soviet citizens and for peace on earth, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

With a sense of special pride we speak today about the way in which the Leninist principles of party life have been permeating the entire activity of the CPA Central Committee. The creative party style of the Central Committee has created in the republic a healthy, businesslike atmosphere which makes it possible to achieve the more complete revealing and use of the capabilities in every rayon and oblast, every collective, every party organization, every Communist.

An atmosphere of genuine comradeship, a respectful attitude toward personnel, and deep trust in them has been established in the activities of the CPA Central

Committee and its Bureau, and that atmosphere, combined with well-principled demandingness and high responsibility for the assigned job, has become typical also of the local party agencies. In this situation the directive personnel work in a confident manner, and demonstrate more independence, initiative, and a creative approach.

The party's oblast committee uses various forms and methods of work for the purpose of increasing the combativeness of the party organizations, for intensifying the vanguard role played by the Communists, and reinforcing executive discipline. Every day that committee is concerned that there is a strict observance of the Leninist principles of selecting and assigning personnel. We have created an effective system of coordinating all forms of economic, ideological, and organizational work. It has become a well-established practice to adopt joint decisions of the party's oblast committee and the republic ministries; this makes it possible to coordinate our actions and direct them at the attainment of a single goal. All these and other measures have had a favorable effect upon increasing the effectiveness of party leadership, and have contributed to the successful fulfillment of the economic and social tasks.

With a sense of discharged duty we report to the congress that the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule for all indicators by the Nakhichevanskaya Autonomous Republic. During the first four years of that plan, the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for rates of increase in the volume of production were realized. Labor productivity, as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, increased by 40.6 percent. The Tenth Five-Year Plan in the area of industry proved to be the most effective one in the entire history of the industrial development of the autonomous republic. During the five-year period it produced as much industrial output as was produced during the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Five-Year Plans, taken together.

Definite successes were achieved in the area of capital construction. The total amount of fixed assets activated was 33.5 percent more than during the previous five-year plan, and the volume of construction-and-installation operations increased by 33.4 percent. Construction workers coped successfully with the plan for the final year of the five-year plan for the activation of fixed assets and the construction of housing and schools.

Desirable shifts occurred in carrying out the party's agrarian policy. The oblast party organization, with the large amount of assistance provided by the CPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Azerbaijan SSR, achieved a major breakthrough in agriculture. Suffice it to say that during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, as compared with the Ninth, the gross output increased by 69 percent, and gross income, by 98 percent; net income increased by a factor of almost 4, and monetary income, by 66 percent. Profitability almost doubled, and the average annual productivity and average annual wages per worker increased respectively by 33 and 27 percent.

We are well aware that the results of the development of the economy and culture of the autonomous republic could have been more impressive if complete use had been made of all the existing opportunities and reserves. We still have many

industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes which have not fulfilled the established plans, and which have a low harvest rate for agricultural crops and low productivity in animal husbandry.

At the oblast, city, and rayon party conferences and the reporting and election party meetings in the autonomous republic, and also during the discussion of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress, the Communists in a businesslike, critical manner, analyzed all the aspects of the work performed by every party organization. Attention was concentrated on the further improvement of the party leadership of the economic construction, the intensification of monitoring over the fulfillment of party decisions and state plans.

In 1981 and the subsequent years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan we shall have to achieve the maximum increase in the production of grapes, fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural crops, and shall have to carry out measures aimed at the further specialization of production, the broad development of water-management construction, and the creation of a stable fodder base for animal husbandry.

The development of many villages in the autonomous republic does not correspond fully to the needs and desires of the population there. The villages have an insufficient amount of housing that has been constructed in the modern style, and of buildings intended for cultural and everyday purposes, therapeutic institutions, and good roads. The task of the further development of our villages dictates the necessity of improving the work of construction planning. Apparently the time has come to have an architect and artist in at least every major village.

The considerable intensification of the work done by the CPA Central Committee, and the party organizations of the republic in the communist education of the workers was promoted by the implementation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work." It is gratifying to note that during recent years there has been a considerable rise in the authority and glory of Azerbaijani science, literature, and art. Scientists and the masterful artists of Azerbaijan have won love and respect not only in our own country, but also beyond its borders.

However, it must be admitted that the literary-artistic and scientific generalization of our everyday life is still lagging behind the republic's growth and development. We continue to have a small number of artistic works that portray the processes of development, the changes that are occurring in the psychology, moral outlook, and everyday life of every labor collective in Azerbaijan, and of every individual, and that reveal the spiritual wealth and strength of the man of labor.

We do not yet see in our literary works the image of the party worker, who embodies within himself the basic features of the leader of the Leninist type. There have been no studies of the activities of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in mobilizing our glorious laborers for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. There is a complete lack, I should say, of close contact between scientific-creative minds, on the one hand, and actual life, the completely natural processes occurring in all areas of the republic's economy and culture, on the other, and occurring in the social development of society and in the psychology of people. Our scientists and writers, our workers in the arts, are

obliged to penetrate more deeply into social life, to relate their creativity more closely to the great achievements of our nation, to visit the outlying areas more frequently, and to reinforce their cooperation with the labor collectives.

The major trend in the entire work of the oblast party organization at the present time lies in the striving to fulfill successfully the programs that will be developed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. (Applause.)

5075

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

REPORT BY AZERBAIJANI COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN SEIDOV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Jan 81 pp 2-3

[Report by Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Azerbaijan SSR, Comrade G. N. Seidov at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, 30 January 1981 session: "The Draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Party, 'The Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990'"]

[Text] Comrades! The 30th, jubilee congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [CPA] is taking place at a remarkable time, when the republic's Communists and workers, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, in an atmosphere of the unprecedented flourishing of their creative powers and of high political enthusiasm, are marching forward to that outstanding event in the life of the party and the nation -- the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We are all under the indelible impression of the profoundly meaningful, scientifically substantiated report from the CPA Central Committee that was given by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CPA Central Committee, Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev. That report contained a brilliant and graphic exposition of our republic's tremendous achievements in all spheres of economic and cultural construction during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, summed up the results of the great amount of creative, organizing, and political work performed by the republic's party organization in fulfilling the stupendous plans outlined by the party, provided a thorough, profound analysis of the critical problems in all branches of the national economy, set forth a well-substantiated, concrete program for the republic's economic and social development during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, revealed shortcomings from well-principled party positions, and defined the tasks of party, Soviet, and economic agencies, and all the workers for the long-term period.

The businesslike attitude and the firm adherence to party principles with which the delegates discussed the report, and the resolution that was adopted by our congress, are brilliant testimony of the monolithic solidarity of our republic's Communists around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by the outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and of the Great October Socialist Revolution, that glorious figure in the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the international communist movement, that

champion of peace and social progress, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

This monolithic solidarity is clearly demonstrated by the nationwide approval of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the party congress, "The Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990." The CPSU Central Committee draft is a document of tremendous theoretical and practical importance, and is imbued with optimism and faith in a bright future. It was perceived by the Communists and all the workers of Azerbaijan with a sense of tremendous satisfaction and profound self-interestedness. It contains a creative generalization of the practice of communist construction in the USSR and takes into consideration the experience of the other socialist countries. It embodies the strategy and tactics of the CPSU with regard to the most important questions of our country's economic, social, and spiritual development, as applicable to the specific conditions of the 1980's.

Our country entered the new decade with a powerful production and scientific-technical potential, which makes it possible now to resolve more extensive tasks of communist creation. The CPSU Central Committee draft is a brilliant confirmation of the consistent carrying out of the Leninist national policy, and the unceasing concern shown by the Communist Party for the further development of the country's economy and culture as a whole, and that of each republic separately.

Unanimously supporting and warmly approving the draft of the Basic Trends, and our party's domestic and foreign policy, which completely corresponds to our nation's vital interests, the workers of Azerbaijan, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, are fully resolved to make the forthcoming decade a decade of new and even more majestic accomplishments and victories.

I. Basic Results of the Development of the USSR Economy and the Growth of the National Standard of Living in 1976-1980 and the Basic Tasks of the Country's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Until 1990

Comrades! The Tenth Five-Year Plan became an important stage in the consistent forward movement of our country to the goals of mature socialism. Characterizing the basic results of the development of the USSR economy in 1976-1980, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked at the October 1980 Plenum of the Central Committee that that five-year plan had confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy that had been developed at the 24th and 25th party congresses. As a result of its consistent implementation and the heroic labor performed by the Soviet nation, there has been an increase in the country's national wealth and the defense capability of the Soviet state is being maintained at the proper level.

The national income increased, as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, by 400 billion rubles; production of industrial output, by 717 billion rubles; and output of agriculture, by 50 billion rubles.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan 635 billion rubles were invested in the national economy, and more than 1200 major industrial enterprises were

activated. An increase in the effectiveness of production was achieved, and an increase of 75 percent in production was achieved in industry as a result of the increase in labor productivity. The branches that determine scientific-technical progress developed successfully, there was a rise in the technical level of production, and an improvement in the quality of output.

As a result of the consistent implementation of our party's agrarian policy, the reinforcement of the material-technical base of agriculture, the deepening of the concentration and specialization of production, and the intensification of agro-industrial integration, the further increase in the production of agricultural output was assured. The average annual gross harvest of grain during the five-year period surpassed 200 million tons for the first time, and there was an increase in the production of meat, milk, eggs, cotton, and other output.

A new and major step was taken in the resolution of social tasks. The material and spiritual needs of the Soviet citizens were satisfied more completely and the conditions of their labor and everyday life improved. The real income in per-capita terms increased by 17 percent; the average wages paid to workers and employees, by more than 15 percent; and the income of kolkhoz members from the public management, increased by 26 percent. The social consumption funds increased. The public-services sphere received further development; retail commodity turnover increased by 24 percent; and the volume of everyday services increased by 43 percent. Housing construction was carried out on a broad scale. During the five-year period housing with a total area of 530 million square meters was constructed, and more than 50 million persons improved their housing conditions. Progress was achieved in the area of education, culture, public health, physical culture, and sports, and more favorable conditions for the public's recreation were created.

As a whole the results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan attest to the fact that our country has taken a new and major step in communist construction.

All these successes are the result of the implementation of the party's Leninist political course, and the multifaceted, purposeful organizing and political activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The goals that were reached by our country make it possible to resolve the more stupendous tasks of further economic and social development.

Comrades! The forthcoming decade, as was indicated in the CPSU Central Committee's draft, will become a new and major stage in the creation of the material-technical base of communism, in the development of social relations, and in the formation of the new man.

During the 1980's the Communist Party will consistently continue the carrying out of its economic strategy, the highest goal of which is the steady rise in the material and cultural standard of living of our nation, the creation of the best conditions for the complete development of the individual on the basis of the further increase in the effectiveness of social production as a whole, the increase in labor productivity, and the increase in the social and labor participation of Soviet citizens.

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan will become a critically important stage in the implementation of our party's long-term goals. The chief task of that five-year plan consists in guaranteeing the further rise in the welfare of the Soviet citizens on the basis of the steady, consistent development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the conversion of the economy to the intensive path of development, the more efficient use of our country's production potential, the carrying out of all steps to economize all types of resources, and the improvement of the quality of work.

On the basis of the economic strategy of the CPSU and the chief task of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the draft provides for the following specific ways to fulfill them:

- the carrying out of a system of measures aimed at the consistent raising of the welfare of the nation;
- the guaranteeing of the consistent growth of the economy, the improvement of the structure of social production;
- the persistent increasing of the effectiveness of social production, the improvement of the quality of output and services in all branches of the national economy on the basis of its complete intensification, and the intensification of economy measures;
- the guaranteeing of the further acceleration of scientific-technical progress;
- the intensification of the protection of the environment;
- the improvement of control and the raising of the level of management efficiency in all links of the economy, the intensification of the orientation toward the achievement of the best final results in the national economy;
- the increasing of the effectiveness of the foreign economic ties.

The CPSU Central Committee draft defines the basic tasks of the development of all branches of the national economy.

The national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase during the five-year period by 18-20 percent. No less than 85-90 percent of the increase in the national income must be obtained as a result of an increase in the productivity of social labor.

A large amount of importance in the document of the CPSU Central Committee is given to the development of science and to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, which, to an even greater degree, must be subordinated to the resolution of the most important problems of the further progress of Soviet society.

The chief tasks of industry are the more complete satisfaction of the needs of the national economy for producer goods, and the needs of the public for consumer goods; the intensification of production, the increase in the quality of output

on the basis of the complete use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

Provision is made for increasing the volume of production of industrial output during the five-year period by 26-28 percent, including 26-28 percent for producer goods and 27-29 percent for consumer goods, for increasing labor productivity in industry 23-25 percent, and obtaining as a result an increase of more than 90 percent in output.

The scope of this increase is attested to by the following figures. In 1985 the production of electrical energy will be 1,550-1,600 billion kilowatt-hours; petroleum production (with gas condensate), 620-645 million tons; natural gas, 600-640 billion cubic meters; coal, 770-800 million tons; production of finished rolled ferrous metals, 117-120 million tons. There will be an increase of no less than 1.4 times in the production of output intended for cultural, everyday, and household use and that production will be carried out at outstripping rates.

In the Basic Trends, a great amount of importance is given to improving the structure of industry, to assuring the balanced development of the extracting and the processing branches, to the considerable increase in the scope of creating and introducing into production the new highly effective technology and technological methods; to improving the use of production capacities and fixed assets; to assuring the economical use of the fuel-energy and material resources; to expanding the scope of the technical re-equipping and remodeling of the existing enterprises; and to improving the forms of organization of production.

The CPSU Central Committee draft provides a well-extended description of the development of the agro-industrial complex, the basic task of which is the reliable providing of the country with foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. For the successful implementation of the food-supply program, provision has been made for assuring uniform planning, the proportional and balanced development of the branches in the agro-industrial complex, the considerable reinforcement of its material-technical base, the improvement of the economic ties among the branches, the organization of their clear-cut interaction in increasing the production of agricultural output, in improving its storage features, in transporting it, processing it, and bringing it to the customer.

The draft poses the task of achieving the dynamic development and increase in the effectiveness of all branches of agriculture, the increase in production, and the improvement of the quality of output. Our agriculture will continue the course aimed at the complete intensification of agricultural production, the introduction of advanced experience, the improvement of the organization of labor and production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the increase in the effectiveness of the use of land, production assets, and material, financial, and labor resources. The average annual production of agricultural output will increase during the five-year period by 12-14 percent. The average annual gross harvest of grain will be increased to 238-243 million tons; raw cotton, to 9.2-9.3 million tons; sugar beets, to 100-103 million tons; meat production to 17-17.5 million tons; milk, to 97-99 million tons; eggs, to no less than 72 billion; and wool, to 470-480 thousand tons.

The basic tasks of transportation and communication are the complete and prompt satisfying of the needs of the national economy and the public for haulages and communication services, the increase in the effectiveness and quality of the work as a whole. There will be a considerable increase in the shipping of freight and of passengers by rail, ocean, air, and motor transport. There will be an increase in the efficiency of the services provided to the public.

In the area of capital construction it is planned to achieve a further buildup of the country's production potential on a new technical basis, and also the development of the nonproductive sphere. Capital investments in the national economy will increase by 12-15 percent from all sources of financing.

On the basis of the upsurge in the economy and the increase in the effectiveness of social production it is planned to achieve a further rise in the national standard of living, the development of the socialist way of life, and the entire system of social relations. The real income per capita of the population will increase by 16-18 percent; retail commodity turnover, by 22-25 percent; the average monthly wages of workers and employees, by 13-16 percent; and the income of kolkhoz members from the public economy, by 20-22 percent. There will be an increase of 20 percent in the social consumption funds.

From 530 to 540 million square meters of housing will be built. Steps will be taken to improve the supplying of the public with consumer goods, to create more favorable working and recreational conditions for Soviet citizens, for raising their educational and cultural level, developing the public health system, and intensifying the protection of the environment.

The successful fulfillment of the assignments in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will assure the further raising of the national standard of living, the growth of the country's economic potential, and the maintenance of the defensive might of the Soviet state at the proper level. It will increase still more the international authority of the Soviet Union and will contribute to the reinforcement of the worldwide socialist system.

II. Results of the Fulfillment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan by Azerbaijan SSR and the Basic Trends for the Republic's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Until 1990

Comrades! In implementing the decisions of the historic 25th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [CPA], and guided by the principles and conclusions contained in the reports and statements made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with regard to the questions of the party's economic policy, the workers in our republic have achieved during the Tenth Five-Year Plan outstanding successes in economic and social development.

In the report made by Comrade G. A. Aliyev at the congress, mention was made of the succession in the fulfillment of the decisions and directives both of the 29th and the 28th CPA Congresses, at which the participants revealed serious shortcomings, errors, and miscalculations in the guidance of the national economy and stipulated specific steps for overcoming the difficult situation that had developed in the republic's economy. The report defined with a deeply scientific interpretation the

milestone importance of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans for the history of the republic, the fundamental changes that have occurred during the past decade in all areas of party-political and organizing work, which laid a solid foundation for the dynamic and proportional development of the economy of Azerbaijan. Therefore please permit me to dwell briefly on the basic results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The economy of the Azerbaijan SSR during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan developed dynamically and at continuously high rates. The assignment for the growth of the national income was fulfilled in four years; for the production of industrial and agricultural output, in four years and 2½ months, on the eve of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 60th anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR. This remarkable labor victory was marked by the awarding of the Motherland's high award -- the Order of Lenin. The workers of the republic were warmly and cordially congratulated on their success by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

During these five years the national income increased by 44 percent, as compared with the 32.6 that was planned; the growth of industrial production was 47 percent, as compared with the planned 39; and the amount of additional output produced was valued at 1.7 billion rubles. On the whole for the five-year period the total volume of industrial production came to 40 billion rubles, or 1½ times more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. During the past decade the republic's industrial potential increased by a factor of 2.2. A considerable increase in the production and quality of output was achieved. Labor productivity increased by 28.2 percent and exceeded the assignment for the five-year plan, resulting in an increase of more than two-thirds in production. Return on investments increased by 8 percent; and profit increased by a factor of 1.7. The percentage of output in the highest quality category in the overall volume of industrial production was increased to 16.1 percent, as compared with 1.3 at the beginning of the five-year plan. There was an improvement in the territorial placement of the productive forces.

Considerable qualitative shifts occurred in the structure of industry. The successful carrying out of the steps stipulated by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee that was adopted in July 1976, entitled "The Results of Considering the Recommendations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan With Regard to the Development of Individual Branches of Industry in the Republic in 1976-1980," made it possible during the five-year period to activate 15 major, modern complexes, enterprises, and capacities that were equipped with advanced technology and technological processes, and to remodel, re-equip, and modernize many existing production entities. As a result the share of the branches that determine scientific-technical progress has been increased in the overall volume of production to 28 percent, as compared with 24.7 at the beginning of the five-year plan, and a good basis has been created for the further intensive development of the progressive branches of industry.

As had been stipulated by the five-year plan, there was an outstripping growth of production of consumer goods. The production of consumer goods (group B) increased by a factor of almost 1.6.

In carrying out the party's agrarian policy, the rural workers achieved tremendous success. They fulfilled ahead of schedule -- as early as 1978 -- the five-year assignments for volume of gross output of agriculture. Its average annual production, as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, increased by 47 percent, as against the planned 21 percent. There was a considerable overfulfillment of the plans. Record-breaking indicators were achieved in the production and procurement of all types of agricultural output. These outstanding achievements were assured basically as a result of the intensive factors -- the increase in the harvest rate of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry, and the further deepening of specialization and concentration of production.

Positive results were achieved in the area of capital construction. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan approximately 9 billion rubles of capital investments were channeled into the republic's national economy from all sources of financing; that figure is 1.4 times greater than the capital investments during the previous five-year plan. During those years, 93 new large-scale industrial enterprises, shops, and production entities were activated. During the past ten years as a whole, almost 16 billion rubles have been channeled into the social and economic development of Azerbaijan SSR, and 13.5 billion rubles of fixed assets have been activated; that figure is as much as had been invested during the 50 previous years.

All types of transportation and communication received their further development.

There was an increase in the contribution made by science to the development of the economy, and an expansion in the scope of introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress into the national economy.

A large program for the social development of the republic was carried out. There was a substantial increase in the average monthly earnings of workers and employees, the payment of the labor performed by the kolkhoz members, and the payments and benefits from the social consumption funds. There was an increase in the real income per capita of population. The volume of retail commodity turnover and everyday services increased. Structures that were activated were 6.9 million square meters of housing and a large number of schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, and other projects intended to serve cultural and everyday needs. Considerable successes were achieved in the development of education, culture, and public health. Much was done to improve the workers' working and recreational conditions.

Judged according to their scope, comprehensive nature, and the rates of socioeconomic development, the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, like those of the Ninth, became the best in the history of Soviet Azerbaijan.

The record-breaking achievements, the unprecedented socioeconomic upsurge of the republic during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, which received the party's high evaluation, and the recognition by the entire Soviet nation are the result of the constant attention and fatherly concern shown by the Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, the Soviet government, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for the prosperity of Azerbaijan, for the good of the Azerbaijani nation. The five party and governmental decrees dealing with our republic which were adopted on the initiative of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev during the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans

predetermined the complete development of its economy both for those years which have become Red Banner years for us, and for the long-term period. The Azerbaijani nation, expressing their profound gratitude and heartfelt acknowledgement of that concern, responds to it with inspired, selfless labor, and the overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges.

The excellent results achieved by the workers of Azerbaijan are the result of the large amount of purposeful, persistent, and intensive work performed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, its Bureau under the guidance of Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CPA Central Committee, Comrade G. A. Aliyev. During all these years the republic's party organization has persistently carried out a large amount of intensive work to raise the level of party guidance of the economy, to achieve a complete reinforcement of party and state discipline, and to increase the demandingness toward personnel and their responsibility for the job assigned to them. It has waged a decisive and uncompromising struggle against the existing shortcomings, against any deviations from the norms governing party life and against any undesirable phenomena or undesirable elements in opposition to communist morality. That led to an improvement in the moral and political climate, to the creation of a situation in which the selfless labor performed by the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the national intellectuals has become the norm and a matter of honor.

Comrades! The draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990," provides for the further upsurge of the economy and culture of all the fraternal republics, including Azerbaijan SSR.

The following are planned for Azerbaijan SSR:

- an increase in industrial output by 29-32 percent; and an increase in the output of machine-building by a factor of approximately 1.6;
- the continued improvement of the structure of industry by means of the outstripping development of the electrical-engineering, instrument-building, radio engineering, electronic, and other branches that provide the more complete use of the labor resources;
- the construction of plants of deep-water foundations and industrial automation and telemechanics. The completion of the construction of the plants in the Azerelektroterm Association and the specialized motor-vehicles plant;
- the buildup of the reserves of petroleum and gas for the purpose of stabilizing their production. The remodeling of the Baku oilfield-equipment plants;
- the activation of the Shamkhorskaya GES and the Azerbaydzhanskaya GRES, and new capacities of chemical enterprises in the city of Sumgait;
- the construction of the Yevlakh-Belokany railroad line;
- the increase in electrical-energy production in 1985 to 20 billion kilowatt-hours.

The increase in the volume of production of output in the light and food industry by a factor of approximately 1.3; the expansion of the variety and improvement of the quality of output in those branches. The buildup of the capacity for the production of fabrics, rugs and carpets, canned goods, and food concentrates, and the activation of new plants for processing grapes;

-- the increase in the average annual volume of gross output of agriculture by 15-17 percent. The guaranteeing of the average annual production of raw cotton in the quantity of no less than 600,000 tons; grapes, 1.3-1.4 million tons; grain, 1.1 million tons; vegetables, 850,000-900,000 tons; meat (slaughtered weight), no less than 150,000 tons; milk, 850,000-860,000 tons. The activation of 80,000 hectares of irrigated land.

The tasks of each branch and of the national economy as a whole evolve from this basic trends in the economic and social development of our republic.

Development of Industry

Very important tasks in industry are the guaranteeing of a dynamic and proportional development, the further increase in the effectiveness of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the increase in labor productivity, the improvement of the quality of output, and the more complete satisfying of the public's needs for consumer goods.

The fulfillment of these tasks will be assured by expanding the scope of the technical re-equipping and remodeling of the existing enterprises, the broad introduction of highly effective technology and progressive technological methods, the improvement of the use of production capacities, the raising of the level of specialization, cooperation, and concentration of production, and the improvement of the use of material and fuel-and-energy resources.

The economic potential that has been created in the republic makes it possible to resolve during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the more complicated tasks of the development of industry. The volume of industrial production will be increased by 29-32 percent, and at the end of the five-year plan it will come to more than 12 billion rubles. That means that in the last 15 years our republic's industrial potential will have approximately tripled. The importance of one percentage of increase in output will be 1½ times greater than in the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The outstripping rates of development will be retained in the branches producing consumer goods (group B), the volume of which will increase by more than 35 percent.

Work will continue in improving the structure of industry by the accelerated development of its progressive branches, the share of which in the overall volume of industrial production in 1985 will be 30 percent. Labor productivity will be increased by a factor of approximately 1.2, and more than 80 percent of the increase in industrial production will be obtained as a result of increasing that indicator. There will be a considerable increase in the share of articles with the highest category of quality, profitability will increase, and the production costs of output will decrease.

A very important task in the petroleum and gas producing industry is the guaranteeing of the stabilization of petroleum production and its further growth. For these purposes it will be necessary to achieve a sharp increase in the effectiveness of drilling, the intensification of geological prospecting and exploratory work in the deep-water areas of the Caspian Sea, and in the central and western rayons of the republic. It is necessary to concentrate the basic work volumes in the most promising areas, to take steps to accelerate the equipping and the assimilation of new deposits, and to carry out a broad program of introducing progressive secondary and tertiary methods of petroleum extraction. The construction of the plant for the construction of deep-water foundations will be completed; there will be an increase in the number of stationary platforms for drilling at sea depths of 110 meters or more; and the oil workers of the Caspian will receive new modern floating means and technology for the production of petroleum and gas at sea.

In the petroleum-refining industry, in conformity with the decree of the CPA Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, Azerbaijan SSR, and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry, which was adopted in May 1980, the following will be carried out: the work of carrying out the fundamental remodeling of the enterprises in the branch will be continued; the further deepening of petroleum processing and the improvement of the quality of petroleum products, especially lubricating oils, will be ensured; and the resources of hydrocarbon raw materials for the production of chemical and petrochemical products will be increased. It is planned to concentrate the entire processing of petroleum basically at two plants, with a consideration of the specialization of NBNZ imeni Vladimir Il'ich in the deep processing of petroleum and the BNZ imeni XXII S'yezd KPSS in the production of high-grade lubricating oils.

In electrical engineering it is planned to increase the production of electrical energy in 1985 to 20 billion kilowatt-hours. The increase in the production of electrical energy will be assured by the activation of the Azerbaydzhanskaya GES and the Shamkhorskaya GES. It is planned to carry out a further program of construction of hydroelectric power stations on the Kura River and its tributaries with a consideration of the comprehensive use of the republic's hydroelectric resources. The beginning of the construction of the Yenikendskaya GES is being planned, followed by the construction of the Kirzanskaya, Alazanskaya, and Ismailinskaya GES's. It is planned to carry out the further development of the electrification of agriculture by the construction and remodeling of electrical transmission lines for agricultural purposes.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry it is planned to increase the volume of production by a factor of 1.4. It is planned to carry out the fundamental remodeling of the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant, and to construct and activate an EP-300 complex. The ethylene and propylene produced on that unit will serve as the initial raw materials for creating in Sumgait new large-tonnage production entities and for expanding the existing units for the production of polyethylene, rubber, and synthetic resins. It is planned to complete the construction of the Novo-Neftechallinskiy Iodine - Bromine Plant, and to carry out the fundamental remodeling and technical re-equipping of the Baku Tire Plant.

In the chemical industry it is planned to carry out the modernization of the production of sulfanol, to build a complex for the production of highly

effective chemical means of protecting plants, and to increase considerably the production of mineral fertilizers.

Ferrous metallurgy will rise to a higher qualitative level. The technical re-equipping of the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant imeni V. I. Lenin will be continued. The production of superstrength thermally processed pipes for the petroleum and gas producing industry will increase by a factor of 1.5. It is planned to build a new large-scale shop for the thermal galvanizing of pump-compressor pipes. At the Azerbaijan Mining and Concentration Combine it is planned to introduce into production new sectors of the deposits for the production of iron ore.

High growth rates are planned in the nonferrous metallurgy industry. The volume of production in the branch will increase during the 5-year period by a factor of 1.5. It is planned to carry out the further improvement of the technology of processing of alunite ores into final products, and to achieve the complete use of the capacities at the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant, thus making it possible to increase the production of alumina by a factor of almost 1.9; potassium sulfate, by a factor of 5; the rolling of nonferrous metals, by a factor of 3; the output of powder metallurgy, by a factor of 3; and commodities intended for cultural and everyday use, by a factor of 1.4. The products list in nonferrous metallurgy will be expanded.

An important role in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will be given to the development of machine building and metal processing, the increased rates of which, according to plan, will be twice what they were for the republic's industry as a whole. This will promote the raising of the level of specialization and the improvement of the branch structure of the republic's industry. The share of the output of machine building and metal working in the overall volume of industrial production in the republic will be, by the end of the five-year plan, approximately 20 percent, as compared with 16.1 percent in 1980. That branch will become, in the long-term period, one of the leading branches, which determine the specialization of Azerbaijan SSR in the nationwide division of labor.

Planning calls for the outstripping development of the progressive subbranches of machine building -- electrical-engineering, radio-engineering, electronic, instrument-building, and other subbranches. The output of production in those subbranches will be considerably increased during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

It is planned to carry out the expansion, remodeling, and technical re-equipping of the plants in the Soyuzneftemash, Azerelektromash, Azerelektroterm, and Azerelektrosvet Associations, and to construct a number of enterprises in the electrical-engineering, radio-engineering, and electronic industries and other subbranches of machine buildings. Branches of existing enterprises will be activated in small and medium-sized cities in the republic.

It is planned to carry out a series of measures to increase the effectiveness of the use of capacities and the shift-operation coefficient of the equipment, to achieve the broad introduction of means of automation and mechanization in labor-intensive processes, to reduce the metal requirements of the output to be produced, and to raise its technical level, reliability, and service life.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev named as a task of primary political and economic importance the rapid upsurge in the branches that produce consumer goods. The outstripping rates of their growth are being retained during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

In light industry, as a result of the better use of the existing capacities and the construction of new enterprises, the production of these commodities will increase during the five-year period by a factor of 1.3. In 1985 we shall produce 225 million meters of cotton fabrics; more than 48 million square meters of silk fabrics; 5 million square meters of carpets and articles made of carpets; approximately 42 million knitted articles; 25 million pairs of leather footwear; and sewn garments with a value of 412 million rubles. Special attention is being directed to increasing the production of commodities that are most in demand by the public, and to expanding the variety and improving the quality of the articles produced.

Enterprises in the cotton-fabrics, wool, knitwear, and garment branches of industry will be remodeled and technically reequipped. The construction of the following production entities will be completed: the knitted underwear factory and the carpet combin. in Nakhichevan'; the paint-finishing production entity in Sheki; and the cotton-spinning factor in Kazakh. It is planned to begin building a carpet-yarn factory in Kirovabad; a worsted-spinning factory in Kuba; and branches of enterprises in light industry in 12 small cities throughout the republic.

Construction of large-scale cotton ginning plants and cotton procurement points is planned and capacities of the existing plants will be increased by introducing highly productive equipment and by carrying out a number of other measures to guarantee the preservation of the quality of the cotton and its prompt processing.

The production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will be increased by a factor of 1.4. It is planned to make further use of the capacities of heavy industry for the purpose of producing these commodities. At enterprises in petroleum machine building, the production of such output will increase by a factor of almost 1.4; in instrument-building, by more than 1.3; nonferrous metallurgy -- the production of cupronickel articles -- by 1.5; and the production of metal dishes, by a factor of more than 1.5.

In the timber and wood-processing industry, during the five-year period the volume of production will increase by 34 percent, including the production of furniture by a factor of more than 1.5. The development of the branch will be carried out through the complete use of the existing capacities, the introduction of progressive technological methods and of highly productive equipment, and the remodeling of existing and the building of new enterprises. Modern types of furniture will be assimilated and introduced into production and there will be a considerable improvement in their quality.

In satisfying the public's needs for consumer goods, an important place belongs to local industry. The volume of production there will increase by a factor of more than 0.4. The production of commodities intended for cultural, everyday, and household use will increase by a factor of more than 2.2; carpets and articles made of carpets, 1.6; and articles made of local raw materials, by a factor of almost 4.

Construction of new plants for the production of plastic articles, commodities of household chemistry and metal articles is planned, as well as rug-weaving factories, basically in the republic's small and medium-sized cities. The existing enterprises will be expanded and remodeled, and they will be equipped with new highly productive types of equipment.

In the fishing industry, the total amount of fish caught in the republic's bodies of water will be more than 77,300 tons, or an increase of 28 percent; and the production of canned goods will reach 31.5 million standard cans. Steps will be taken to protect the Caspian Sea against pollution.

Development of the Agro-industrial Complex

Comrades! The successful fulfillment of the chief task of the five-year plan -- the further raising of the standard of living of the Soviet citizens -- greatly depends upon the way in which the agro-industrial complex develops, for that complex is the base of the reliable supplying of the public with food supplies and of industry with agricultural raw materials.

For purposes of implementing the food-supplies program, it is planned to achieve the further development of the republic's agro-industrial complex on the basis of the dynamic growth of agricultural production, the branches linked with the procurement, storage, and transportation of agricultural products and the bringing of them to the customer. The capacities of the canning, wine-making, tea, tobacco, cotton-ginning, and fat-and-oil industries will develop at outstripping rates.

The Basic Trends contain a complete reflection of the measures that are stipulated by the decree that is absolutely fundamental for our republic -- the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, adopted in February 1979, and entitled "Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Wine-Making in Azerbaijan SSR." That document, which is an historic one for our republic, set forth a series of steps for the further specialization, concentration, and intensification of agricultural production, for the reinforcement of the material-technical base, for carrying out a broad program of reclamation, water-management, and social-cultural construction in rural areas, for achieving the accelerated development of all branches of the agro-industrial complex, and for increasing grape production to 3 million tons by 1990.

During the current five-year plan it is planned to increase the average annual volume of gross output of agriculture by 15-17 percent. The volumes and average annual production of vegetable and animal husbandry which were established by the draft of the Basic Trends were mentioned previously. One should only add that we have all the capabilities not only to fulfill those assignments successfully, but also to surpass them considerably.

The attainment of these goals must be assured on the basis of the complete increase in the fertility of the soils, the increase in the harvest yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock and poultry, the efficient use of the production assets, land, water, and labor resources, and means of chemical

protection, and the broad introduction of the achievements of science and technology and of advanced experience.

An urgent task is the fundamental improvement of fodder production and the complete satisfying of the needs for fodder for social animal husbandry and for the livestock that is the personal property of the citizens, by improving the system of conducting agriculture, improving the structure of the sown areas, and by increasing the harvest yield of the areas sown to fodder crops. It will be necessary to achieve a considerable increase in the production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, and other output in the subsidiary farms attached to enterprises and assigned to workers and employees. It is planned to activate poultry plants for the purpose of providing meat, designed for the production of 26 million broilers; complexes for the production of milk, designed for 14,000 cows; and livestock-fattening areas, for 50,000 head of livestock.

There will be a considerable increase in the delivery to agriculture of technology, mineral fertilizers, and means of protecting the plants. The volume of capital investments channeled into the development of agriculture will increase by a factor of 1.3. It is planned to activate 80,000 hectares of new irrigated land, to improve the reclamation state of 90,000 hectares, to reorganize the existing irrigation systems on an area of 230,000 hectares, and to bring water to 135,000 hectares of pastures.

A broad program of social development for the rural areas is planned. We shall build a large number of apartment buildings, schools, children's preschool enterprises, club houses, and other projects intended for cultural and everyday needs.

The development of the food industry in 1981-1985 is oriented toward the more complete satisfying of the public's growing needs for edible commodities. The volume of production as a whole in the food industry will be increased by a factor of 1.3.

It is planned to expand the Ali-Bayramly Oil-Extraction Plant and remodel the Kirovabad Oil-and-Fat Combine; to complete the construction of the mineral-water plants in Nakhichevan' to 200 million bottles a year, and the construction of tobacco-curing plants in the republic's rayons; to construct an oil-and-fat plant in Barda, a confectionery factory in Baku, canning plants in Kubinskiy and Il'ichevskiy Rayons, and tea-processing factories in Masallinskiy and Lenkoranskiy Rayons. We plan to build a number of plants for primary wine-making, with a total capacity for processing more than 800,000 tons of grapes per season and for the bottling of grape wines; we shall increase the capacities of the Baku Champagne Wine Factory to 40 million bottles. It is planned to expand considerably the variety of edible products and to improve their quality.

Development of Transportation and Communication

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the transportation workers of Azerbaijan will have to resolve new and more complicated tasks. In rail transportation it is planned to increase freight turnover during the five-year period by 15 percent,

and to increase passenger hauls by 9 percent. It is planned to develop and to increase the handling and carrying capacity of individual sectors and stations with a heavy freight load; to electrify and equip with a centralized dispatcher system the southern sector of the road, and to build a new railroad line from Yevlakh to Belokany.

The Caspian Sea Steamship Line will receive modern oil tankers and new ferries. There will be an improvement in the use of the fleet, the ports, and the ship repair yards, and in the organization of the hauls of cargo and passengers.

In motor transport, it is planned to increase freight turnover by a factor of 1.4; passenger turnover, by 24 percent; to continue the further concentration of the transportation means of the major motor-vehicle managements; to improve the technical maintenance and repair of the rolling stock; to guarantee the regularity and frequency of motor bus traffic in the cities and in the rural localities; and to increase the efficiency of the services provided.

Air transportation will be equipped with new air technology; the hauls of passengers will increase during the five-year plan by a factor of 1.3 times. It is planned to build new air ports and to remodel the existing ones.

In road management, it is planned to carry out the construction and remodeling of 420 kilometers of motor roads, 1,500 linear meters of bridges, and to carry out the capital repair of approximately 3000 kilometers of roads.

Achievement of the further development of all types of communication is planned, with an increase in volume by a factor of 1.3. We shall activate new long-distance cable communication lines with a total length of 600 kilometers, and an automatic long-distance telephone office in the city of Baku. Long-distance telephone channels will increase by a factor of approximately 1.7 and the number of telephones in cities and rural localities will increase by a factor of 1.3. A radio and television transmitting station with a high-elevation tower will be built, providing for the transmitting of five programs of television.

Capital Construction

Comrades! The solution of the majestic tasks of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan requires the carrying out of a broad program of capital construction. It is planned to channel into the development of the republic's national economy, from state capital investments, 10.5 billion rubles, which is twice as much as during the Ninth Five-Year Plan and 1.4 times more than during the Tenth. In the production sphere, more than 70 percent of the state capital investments are channeled into the remodeling, expansion, and technical re-equipping of the existing enterprises. The highest growth rates are planned in the branches that determine scientific-technical progress. It is planned to channel 27 percent of the total volume of capital investments into the comprehensive development of agriculture, including water-management construction.

Work will continue in the further concentration of capital investments and the material-technical and labor resources at the most important construction sites. The basic efforts will be concentrated at guaranteeing the activation of large-scale

industrial enterprises, and production entities and capacities at existing plants and factories, and in constructing projects intended for social and cultural purposes. It is planned to have a considerable reduction in the volumes of uncompleted construction, bringing it down to the normative level.

Housing and communal construction will be carried out on a broad scale.

The republic's construction organizations will have to fulfill a program of contractual operations that is 1.5 times greater than during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. A further increase in the capacities of enterprises producing elements for large-panel building construction, reinforced-concrete and metal structures and cabinet articles is planned as well as carrying out of technical equipping of the contractual organizations with modern machines and machinery that contribute to converting the construction production into a mechanized production-line process.

In the building-materials industry it is planned, by means of the remodeling and expansion of the existing enterprises and the construction of new ones, to activate the following capacities: for the production of cement and espaliers, for 300,000 cubic meters; asbestos-cement pipes, 3000 standard kilometers; and facing materials made from marble and travertine, 600,000 square meters. It is planned to organize the production of glass jars for the food industry and others. As a whole, plans call for channeling capital investment into the development of the construction industry and the building-materials industry for a total amount that is 1.5 times greater than during the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The successful fulfillment of the intensive construction program of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan dictates the necessity of intensifying the balanced coordination of the work performed by the ministries and departments that are the customers, and the component-producing, supplying, designing, and construction organizations, and the necessity of the concentrated use of capital investments and the material-technical and manpower resources.

Development of Science and Technology

Comrades! There has been a steady growth of the role played by science and technology in accelerating the rates of development and in increasing the effectiveness of social production. Our republic's scientists must concentrate their attention primarily on those problems that can produce a tangible benefit in the national economy.

In addition to the participation in the all-union comprehensive scientific-technical programs, Azerbaijani scientists will work out the republic-level comprehensive target programs that are aimed at resolving the problems of increasing the food-supply resources, increasing the crude-oil yield of the geological strata, intensifying the production of petroleum, and increasing the protection of the environment, etc.

In the current five-year plan, it is planned to achieve the complete mechanization and automation of more than 280 enterprises, shops, and sectors; to introduce 520 mechanized flow and automated lines; and to make broad application of means of computer technology.

In the area of protection of the environment, measures are being planned for the complete use of natural resources and to prevent the pollution of the Caspian Sea, to construct new purification structures and enterprises for the salvaging of household waste, and to introduce new systems and expand the existing systems of circulating water supply and gas-purification structures. There will be expanded work to combat soil erosion and to recultivate the land.

Social Development and the Raising of the National Standard of Living

Comrades! As Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the rise of the standard of living is in the center of the party's practical work with regard to the economy. The majestic program of creation that has been defined by the CPSU Central Committee is subordinated to this main goal.

In conformity with that program, high indicators for social development and for raising the standard of living of the workers have been established for our republic in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The national income that is used for consumption and accumulation will increase by outstripping rates as compared with the produced [income], and will increase by 36 percent, as against 11 percent in the past five-year plan.

The real income per capita of population will increase by 23 percent; social consumption funds, by 27 percent; average monthly earnings of workers and employees, 17-20 percent; and income of kolkhoz members from the social management of the kolkhozes, by 20-22 percent.

More complete satisfaction of the public's purchasing demands for various commodities and services is planned. Retail commodity turnover will increase by 32-35 percent; the volume of everyday services, by 62 percent, including an increase by a factor of 1.9 in the rural localities.

The public's housing conditions will improve and there will be an increase in the comfort rate and amenities in housing. Nine million square meters of housing will be activated by using all sources of financing. Projects that will be activated are the second Kurinskiy water supply system, which will make it possible to increase the rate of providing the entire Apsheron Peninsula with water; the major sewage system in the city of Baku; the second phase of the Baku subway, with a total length of 7 kilometers. The construction of the third phase of that subway will be started and the Sports Palace in Baku and other major sports structures will be opened up. It is planned to build a water supply system, sewage structures, bath houses, laundries, hotels, and other enterprises intended for serving the public in the republic's cities and rural localities. Work on the gasification of the republic's cities and rayons will be continued.

Large tasks will have to be resolved in the area of education and public health. It is planned to activate schools to accommodate more than 200,000 students, and children's preschool institutions to accommodate 40,000 children.

For purposes of providing the national economy with skilled workers, the number of persons put into the system after receiving technical-occupational training

will exceed 310,000 persons. Azerbaijan's higher and secondary special educational institutions will graduate approximately 210,000 skilled specialists. In addition, more than 3000 persons will be graduated from the institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities throughout the country during the five-year period.

More than 8000 hospital beds will be opened up and there will be a rise in the level and an improvement in the quality of the medical service provided to the public. The further development of culture, art, tourism, physical culture, and sports is planned.

Placement of the Productive Forces

Comrades! During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, we shall see a continuation of the work involved in improving the territorial, national-economic proportions, in equalizing the levels of development of the individual economic zones, and in improving the employment rate of the able-bodied population.

A considerable place is given to the development of our republic's capital, the city of Baku, where the increase in industrial production is planned as a result of the construction of new enterprises and capacities, and the remodeling and expansion of the existing ones, in petroleum machine building, the petroleum and gas producing, petroleum-refining, electrical-engineering, and instrument-building branches, etc., as well as those branches that produce consumer goods. There will be extensive construction of housing and projects intended for use in the urban management and for the public's social and cultural needs. It is planned to carry out a large volume of work to improve the condition of the city's air.

High rates of growth in industrial and agricultural production have been defined for Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast. Construction is planned on many projects intended for communal-and-housing and cultural and everyday needs. The Yevlakh-Stepanakert-Nakhichevan' gas pipeline that has been activated will make it possible to accelerate the gasification of the cities and the populated places situated along its route.

A series of measures are planned in agriculture to reinforce the material-technical base and to improve the rate of provision with water and the reclamation state of the irrigated land.

In Nakhichevanskaya ASSR it is planned to open up knit-underwear factories, a carpet combine, plants to produce facing slabs and large panels for home construction, a canning plant, and a plant for bottling mineral water.

In Nagornyy Karabakh it is planned to activate a large-scale motor-vehicle repair plant, and to construct plants to produce marble articles and reinforced-concrete structurals, a carpet-weaving factory, etc.

The further economic and social development of the cities of Kirovabad, Sumgait, Mingechaur, Ali-Bayramly, Sheki, Kazakh, Kuba, and other cities and rayons in the republic is planned.

Improvement of Control, Raising the Level of Management Efficiency in All Links of the Economy

Comrades! The increased scope of production and the economic ties that have developed require the further improvement of control and the raising of the level of management efficiency. In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan it will be necessary to introduce a series of measures that have been defined by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "The Improvement of Planning and the Intensification of the Effect of the Economic Mechanism Upon Increasing the Effectiveness of Production and the Quality of Work." During the period that has elapsed since the adoption of that decree, the republic has carried out a definite amount of organizational, methodological, and practical work to implement it. A broad experiment in the application of normative net output is being conducted in industry.

Beginning with the current year, in construction, volumetric gross indicators will be replaced by approved limits for capital investments, commercial construction output, and other indicators that orient the economic agencies toward attaining a final result and toward guaranteeing the activation of the production capacities and the projects intended for social and cultural use.

Work is under way to improve the administration and organization of labor. At the present time, approximately 70 associations are operating in industry. Their share in the volume of industrial production in the republic is approximately 27 percent. The brigade form of organizing labor, with payment made on the basis of its final result, now extends to 17 percent of the total number of workers in industry and to 11.5 percent of those in construction. However, this is only the beginning of the large amount of work, and much remains to be done. A very important task of all links of administration of the national economy is the fulfillment of all measures that have been stipulated by this decree of the party and the government for the further improvement of planning and of the economic mechanism.

Comrades! Throughout the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, as throughout the past decade, the republic's Council of Ministers, under the guidance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and its Bureau, directed its efforts toward the execution of the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and the subsequent decisions of the Plenums of the party's Central Committee with regard to the development of the national economy and the improvement of the work style and methods of the ministries, departments, and the executive committees of the city and rayon Soviets of Peoples Deputies.

An example of a well-principled, party approach to the job at hand is provided to us by the work style of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, whose style is characterized by the comprehensive approach to the resolution of political, economic, social, and ideological tasks. The program for improving the structure of industry, the target program for the development of agriculture, and, in particular, viticulture, and the harmonious system of ideological-moral education, which are carried out on the initiative of and under the leadership of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, provide clear

evidence of that. Today, as a result of the purposeful organizing, ideological-political work of the Central Committee, the Communists and all the workers in Azerbaijan consider the embodiment of these tasks to be their personal job, and therein lies a brilliant manifestation of their active vital position.

Throughout the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the questions of raising the level of party leadership of the national economy and the operation of its branches -- industry, agriculture, capital construction, transportation, etc. were constantly in the center of attention of the Central Committee. Those questions were repeatedly discussed at plenums and the Bureau of the Central Committee, and scientifically verified resolutions were adopted with regard to them. The carrying out of those resolutions guaranteed an increase in the effectiveness of production and the quality of all the work. That was mentioned in detail and in an exceptionally well-argued manner in the report of the Central Committee. All the ministries and departments, all the production collectives must define their tasks that evolve from the report and decisions of the congress, must take effective steps to eliminate the shortcomings that have been noted in their work, and organize the job in such a way that the plans and socialist pledges for all the years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan are fulfilled absolutely.

In the report and in the statements made by the congress delegates, justified criticism was directed at the work performed by the republic's Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, and Soviet and economic agencies. We perceive that objective and constructive criticism with a high sense of responsibility for the resolution of the stupendous tasks that are confronting the national economy of Azerbaijan in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. A task of primary concern for us will be the raising of the level of administration of the national economy, the improvement of the work style and methods of the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the ministries and departments, the resolution of the vitally important tasks in economic and social development on a scientific basis.

Please permit me to assure you that the republic's Council of Ministers will reply to all the critical comments by performing specific deeds. It will take all the necessary steps for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and of all the tasks assigned for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Comrades! In the course of the nationwide discussion of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th CPSU Congress, the production collectives, scientific research and planning and designing organizations, individual workers, kolkhoz members, employees, and representatives of the intellectual class in our republic have been sending in a large number of valuable recommendations and comments, many of which have been published in the press. These recommendations, imbued with the concern for the most rapid elimination of everything that has been preventing our republic from moving ahead in a more accelerated manner along the path of progress, will be carefully considered by the Council of Ministers and will be taken into consideration when establishing the plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan SSR for 1981-1985.

Please allow me to express my conviction that the republic's workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, will apply all their efforts

and creative energy to assure that, by their new labor victories, they will greet the 26th CPSU Congress properly, successfully fulfill the majestic program of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, and make their major contribution to the reinforcement of the economic and defensive might of our great socialist Motherland.

(The report by Comrade G. N. Seidov was listened to with great attention by the congress delegates and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY KASPMORNEFTEGAZPROM CHIEF ABASOV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 4

[Speech by Comrade K. Abasov, chief of the Kasporneftegazprom Association, at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, 30 January 1981 session]

[Text] The period after the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [CPA] was filled with great labor achievements and major social and political events in the life of our republic. The republic's party organization, executing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 29th CPA Congress, and the subsequent decisions of the party, achieved great successes on the path of communist construction. In their daily work the oil workers sense the constant attention and concern on the part of the CPA Central Committee. Suffice it to state that during the past five-year plan a number of special decrees that were aimed at the further development of the petroleum industry were adopted. The Central Committee was always informed of the current state of affairs in our branch, promptly revealed any existing shortcomings, and helped to work out steps to eliminate them.

The Kasporneftegazprom Association fulfilled as early as 21 October 1980 the five-year plan for the production of gas, and produced in excess of that plan more than 2.5 billion cubic meters of the blue fuel. The plan for use of the capital investments was fulfilled by 103.6 percent; and for the activation of fixed assets, by 104.1 percent.

Organizations that achieved the preterm fulfillment of their five-year assignments were: the Production Association imeni XXII S'yezd KPSS; the Kaspneftegazflot Administration; the SRZ [ship repair yard] imeni XXI S'yezd KPSS; AzGPZ; the Azmorneftestroy and Kaspneftegazgeofizrazvedka Trusts; etc.

Today, when summing up the results of the work of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, one cannot fail to recall that at the 29th CPA Congress our association's work was subjected to deserved criticism because it had failed to cope with the task of stabilizing and increasing the production of petroleum. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan we also failed to resolve that task. The year 1980, which we considered to be the base year for the preparation for successful work during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, was begun by the association with a considerable lag in the average daily volume of petroleum and gas production.

As a result of the carrying out of a large number of organizational and technical measures, in April 1980 the association reached the plan level and from that period it has fulfilled the established assignment every month.

The average daily production of petroleum in December, as compared with January, increased by 1,670 tons; gas, by more than 4 million cubic meters. Judged on the basis of the year's results, a substantial reduction was achieved in the rate at which the petroleum-production level was falling.

With a considerable overfulfillment in 1980 of the annual plan for the production of a gas and for a number of other indicators, we were nevertheless unable to cover completely the indebtedness in petroleum that had been formed during the first quarter.

For a period of many years a substantial influence has been exerted upon the association's indicators by the extremely erratic work of the NGDU imeni Serebrovskiy. An analysis of the situation that had developed there indicated that the chief cause consists in the lack of perfection in the systems for assembly, preparation, and transportation of output from the Bakhar deposit. And it is not by accident that annually, from October through March, that NGDU had an average daily reduction in petroleum production of 300-500 tons, and as much as 3 million cubic meters of gas.

It was necessary for us to unite the efforts of scientists, construction planners, and other specialists to develop a scientifically substantiated technological scheme for transporting the output from the Bakhar deposit and to carry out the construction of that scheme within a short period of time. That made it possible to stabilize petroleum production in that area and to increase gas production to 37 million cubic meters. As a result our republic was completely provided with fuel during the autumn-winter period and there was a considerable increase in the amount of gas provided to Georgia and Armenia.

As is well known, the assimilation of the mineral deposits beneath the sea, the increase in the production of petroleum and gas, are directly dependent upon the successful work of the drilling organizations. However, it must be stated outright that we have not yet succeeded in creating a breakthrough in this area. The results of the work performed by the drillers continue to be unsatisfactory. Their difficulties include objective ones, which are linked with the rapidly increasing depths of the wells and the imperfection of the equipment and the transportation.

We could cite many other reasons and shortcomings, but we see the most important one of them in our own work, primarily in the fact that we have not yet been able to achieve that situation when every manager has become completely aware of the complete measure of his personal responsibility for the state of affairs and strives persistently for the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to him.

We all are witnesses to the unceasing concern shown by the party and the state for raising the national standard of living. That concern manifested itself clearly at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the statement made at that Plenum by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

During recent years the Kasporneftegasprom Association has done a definite amount of work to improve the cultural and everyday living and working conditions of the workers. For example, in 1980 the association, by the in-house method, constructed about 26,000 square meters of housing, as compared with 11,000 square meters in 1978. During the past two years we transferred 500 families from barracks to new apartments with all the amenities. In 1980 we overfulfilled the plan for demolition of the barracks, and during this year we shall achieve their complete elimination.

But we still have a large number of shortcomings in this matter and we completely acknowledge the criticism that was directed at us by Comrade G. A. Aliyev from the rostrum of the 44th Baku Party Conference. In order to increase the scope and to assure high rates of housing construction, the association has planned to begin the construction of a home-building combine in 1982.

We are proud that the tremendous achievements of the workers on our fields contain a share of the labor performed by the oil workers of the sea. Our enterprises render active assistance as sponsors to the rural areas. The oil workers of the sea participated in the construction of a bridge across the Kura in Neftechalinskiy Rayon. The same kind of bridge will be built this year in Sabirabadskiy Rayon. In Kubatliinskiy Rayon we fulfilled operations linked with supplying water to the fields, and this year we shall complete the construction of a bridge. Important projects are planned in Babekskiy Rayon, Nakhichevanskaya ASSR.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan Kasporneftegazprom will face large and critically important tasks. The assignments established for 1981 for the production of petroleum and gas are higher than the 1980 plans. The drilling plan also exceeds last year's level. At a meeting of the republic's activists which was held recently, we were justifiably criticized for undershipping petroleum to Minneftekhimprom. I would like to assure the congress that we have made the proper conclusions from this and we shall guarantee the shipment of the petroleum in the established volume.

The prospects not only for stabilizing but also increasing the production of petroleum in Kasporneftegazprom are closely linked with the resolution of certain major problems. The first is the construction of a plant for deep-water stationary platforms, which construction must be accelerated by Minmontazhspetsstroy, Minpromstroy, and Mintransstroy.

We request resolving the question of constructing the plant with a consideration of the activation of its shops in phases -- as complexes scheduled for completion in the next planning period. That will make it possible, without waiting for the complete end of the construction, to obtain output for the deep-water areas where promising deposits of fuel have been discovered.

Here is another question. As is well known, the depths of the drilling wells are increasing steadily. However, the equipment and the cutting tools produced by Soviet machine-building plants do not meet today's needs and suffer from poor

quality. Because of the extreme insufficiency of allocated funds for special technology, the Soyuzneftemash Association has not been providing for their complete conversion to commodities. The output of that association has design shortcomings and there have been plant defects. In a number of instances it has been impossible to produce the articles necessary for repairing the wells.

All this has seriously hindered our work and has been leading to idle time at the wells.

We are very pleased at the achievements of our machine builders and we hail their successes, but still we would like to remind them today that Azerbaijani machine building was formed and developed together with the petroleum industry, on the basis of that industry, and it has been called upon to guarantee primarily the needs of oil workers.

Please allow me to assure the congress that the Communists and all the workers in our association will apply all their efforts and energy to fulfill with distinction the tasks that are confronting us and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. (Applause.)

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ASKEROV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech by Comrade M. G. Askerov, minister of Agriculture, Azerbaijan SSR, at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, 31 January 1981 session]

[Text] It was with a great amount of interest that we listened to the profoundly meaningful report by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [CPA] to the 30th Congress which was given by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CPA Central Committee, Comrade G. A. Aliyev. That report contained a complete analysis of the activities of the Central Committee in the practical implementation of the tasks evolving from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the principles and conclusions in the statements made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In the history of the heroic achievements of the Azerbaijani nation, the Tenth Five-Year Plan has rightfully taken a worthy place. The successes achieved were the result of the inestimable assistance provided to Azerbaijan by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, and the fatherly concern shown by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, for which we express our tremendous gratitude.

The report contained a high evaluation of the labor performed by the rural workers and, at the same time, justifiably pointed out serious shortcomings, and indicated the specific ways to eliminate them.

One of the substantial shortcomings is the fact that we have not yet been able to mobilize completely and direct the efforts toward the efficient use of reserves. The situation is especially poor with regard to the use of the potential capabilities of the land resources. Take, for example, the rayons in the Shirvan group. They are situated under equal soil and climatic conditions, and yet the yield per hectare is different for them. For example, the net profit per 100 hectares last year in Zardobskiy Rayon was 25,000 rubles, and in Udzharskiy Rayon, only 6000, or one-fourth. One could cite many similar examples. And yet all the agricultural specialists must always remember the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the effect that land is an invaluable national wealth and we are all obliged to do everything to increase its effectiveness and to keep striving for the greatest yield per hectare.

In addition to the other measures aimed at improving the use of the land, we need to put additional new land into agricultural use. In this sense much has been done, but frequently the operations are carried out at a low level of efficiency, especially the capital leaching of the land, without which it is impossible to use it effectively.

For purposes of intensifying the supervision over the quality of the work performed and the effectiveness of the capital investments, it would be desirable, in our point of view, to consider the possibility of dividing the subordination of the customer and the contractor. Glavzmeliovodstroy is currently both of these simultaneously.

It is well known that grain stabilizes the country's entire economy. The harvest that we brought in last year was below our capabilities. In a number of rayons we currently harvest 40-50 quintals of grain per hectare; many farms have achieved 50-60 quintal harvests; but there also are rayons and farms, situated under the very same conditions, where the harvest yield was only 14-15 quintals.

How does one explain the situation when some obtain a good harvest, and others do not? I would say there are no objective reasons for the lag. There is but one reason: we violate agrotechnology when preparing the fields, when sowing, cultivating, and harvesting, but often we put the blame on the bad weather.

Considering the fact that after the sowing of winter crops there was a small amount of precipitation, Minsel'khoz and Minvodkhoz twice, in written form, reminded the rayon organizations of the need to intensify the irrigation of the winter crops, and, in order to render concrete, businesslike assistance, sent specialists to the outlying areas. But specifically those rayons which last year had obtained a poor harvest apparently failed to make the proper conclusions, and have not yet begun to carry out the first vegetative irrigation and, apparently, they will again blame the poor weather for their failures. It would seem that this is an instance when it would be extremely fitting to remember the wise words of Leonid Il'ich, that "weather is weather, but work is work."

We have been given the task of increasing the harvest yield of grain crops, as a minimum, to 30 quintals per hectare. The task is a very important one, but it is completely realistic. And we must mobilize all our efforts, all the available capabilities, to fulfill that task with distinction.

From year to year there has been an increase in the production of cotton, but the machine harvesting of the raw cotton has not yet been introduced on a sufficiently broad scale. The production costs are high, and the profitability of production is low. Specialists at the ministry and scientists at the Institute of Cotton-Growing have prepared the appropriate measures, which currently have been made known to all the cotton-sowing rayons. The implementation of these measures will make it possible to improve the quality of the raw cotton that is produced.

We have large and mostly unused reserves for increasing the production of cotton. In particular, on the example of Bardinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, and Zhdanovskiy Rayons, it is necessary to carry out deeper specialization in the other rayons, and to concentrate material and technical means there.

In increasing the fertility of the soil, an important role is played by the effective use of fertilizers and chemical poisons. The delivery of fertilizers and chemicals has been growing steadily. However, because of the poor storage and inefficient use of them on the part of the specialists at the ministry and the Azzel'khozkhimiya Association, the effectiveness of application of fertilizers is low, especially in Dzhebrail'skiy, Fizulinskiy, Pushkinskiy, Zangelanskiy, and other rayons. And yet that is a considerable reserve for increasing the harvest yield of vegetable cultivation.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers that was recently published in the press obliges us to take concrete and urgent steps to prepare and carry out the spring field operations at a high agrotechnical level and within compressed periods of time. Time will not wait for us. The sowing of the spring crops must begin soon. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have, for the most part, been provided with seeds. Work is being done to raise the proficiency level of the personnel in the mass occupations. However, we are alarmed by the state of readiness of the technology.

Critical tasks face the republic's animal husbandrymen. In this area we still have an especially large number of shortcomings. We were not able to establish the proper situation with regard to accounting and reporting in animal husbandry. The percentage of dry cows continues to be high. Fodders are being used inefficiently and there are large losses of them. There is a shortage of protein in the fodder balance. The shortage of protein in the country's advanced farms is compensated for by high-protein crops, including soy, which contains 4 times as much protein as wheat does. We too have been engaged in the production of this crop, but we have been obtaining very poor harvests.

At the present time the specialists at the ministry and the republic's Academy of Sciences are conducting research involving the feeding of livestock with the processed cotton stalks and involving the ensilage of straw by means of a bacterial leavening that has been prepared by specialists at the republic's Ministry of Agriculture.

On the basis of the construction brigades on the kolkhozes, interkolkhoz construction associations have been created, and all the farms are share-holders in them, having transferred their construction assets to them. Those organizations exist on the means provided by the kolkhozes, and they must perform construction for them, giving reports to the rayon and republic-level kolkhoz councils concerning the work that has been done. However, that procedure is not being observed. And it is incomprehensible why, every year, there is a decrease in the financial limit for construction for the kolkhozes, including for the construction of projects intended for cultural and everyday purposes, although simultaneously that financial limit is increased for other organizations that do not have anything to do with kolkhozes.

We give our assurances that the rural workers during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will reach even higher goals, and will selflessly fight for the implementation of the majestic tasks that have been assigned by the party. (Applause.)

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALIYEV SPEECHES AT AZERBAIJAN PARTY CONGRESS

Central Committee Report

LD191413 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Apparent text of "Winding-up Remarks" by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered at Azerbaijan CP Congress 29 January evening session]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

Delegates from republican oblast organizations and most city and rayon organizations, representatives of the heroic working class, the glorious peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and the Soviet Armed Forces and party, soviet, Komsomol and trade union workers have participated in the discussion of the Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports. Their speeches convincingly and strikingly demonstrated Azerbaijan communists' and all Azerbaijan working people's unanimous support for and full approval of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, the peace policy and the policy for the happiness and well-being of the Soviet people and every Soviet person. (tumultuous prolonged applause)

The delegates' speeches and our congress' entire work are addressed to our dear communist party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding leader of our party and state and loyal and tested continuer of Lenin's cause. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Expressing the thoughts and feelings of the congress, I want, above all, to say that it is the wise leadership, steadfast loyalty to Lenin's nationalities policy and constant, day-to-day concern and assistance from the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, which are the basis of, and a decisive factor of, all Soviet Azerbaijan's successes and achievements which we brought to our 30th congress. (tumultuous applause)

The businesslike atmosphere of good will created in the country by the party, and the Central Committee's Leninist style of work, which is focused on the interests of the people and on improving their well-being, predetermined the new upsurge and blossoming of all the Soviet republics and every socialist

nation and ethnic group at the stage of developed socialism. (tumultuous applause) We see this again and again in the example of our Azerbaijan SSR. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! Leonid Ilich Brezhnev phoned today during our congress work. (tumultuous applause) He inquired about the life and activity of the republic's working people and our party organization and asked me to convey his greetings to the congress delegates and his wishes for their successful work. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) It is with a sense of great joy that I fulfill this honorable task. (applause)

Permit me, on behalf of the 30th congress, to express heartfelt gratitude to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his constant attentiveness toward the Azerbaijan party organization and our republic and wish him robust health and new successes in his great and noble activity for our beloved motherland, for peace and happiness on earth. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) Carrying out the will of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress and all working people of the republic, we send words of boundless gratitude and deep appreciation from working Azerbaijan to Lenin's party, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! The delegates' speeches rated highly the work of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and its bureau during the period under review and throughout the seventies. The delegates talked with enthusiasm and pride about the republic's remarkable successes and record achievements in the 10th Five-Year Plan period and about the atmosphere of labor and political enthusiasm reigning in the Azerbaijan SSR and the businesslike, creative and healthy moral and psychological atmosphere which dominates the labor collectives and party organizations. We regard what has been achieved as the foundation for future successes, as a good basis for further accomplishments. We take the approval of the Central Committee's activity and the warm words addressed to its bureau as an order to work even better and achieve even more. (tumultuous applause)

The main content of all the speeches was a desire to achieve new successes and do everything to implement our party's plans and the tasks which will be determined by the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. With complete confidence we can say that the delegates' speeches are striking evidence of Azerbaijan communists' and working people's eagerness for new successes and of the fact that they are looking ahead, to the future. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The speeches were businesslike, constructive and pithy, filled with concrete analyses of accumulated experience and permeated with criticism and self-criticism; they revealed the main directions of party organizations' activity and demonstrated the existing reserves.

It is nice to be able to note that the congress delegates put forward a multitude of businesslike proposals and analyses of specific questions, expressed concern at the existing shortcomings and unresolved problems and

criticized the defects in the activity of individual ministries, departments, republican organizations, the Council of Ministers and Central Committee sections. They expressed communists' ardent commitment to the further improvement of all matters. And we highly appreciate all this.

It has to be stated with satisfaction that the delegates' speeches supplemented and enriched the accountability report and demonstrated even more deeply the republic's potential which we have to place at the service of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This was a further striking demonstration of the spirit of collectivism and the unity of thought and will of our republic's party organization. (tumultuous applause)

The discussion of the accountability report was graphic evidence of the republican communists' increased activeness and of the sound establishment in the Azerbaijan party organization of the Leninist principles of criticism and self-criticism, great exactingness and intolerance of shortcomings. (applause) The task is to ensure that the critical observations made in the delegates' speeches are closely and thoroughly examined and that effective measures are taken on the basis of them to eliminate shortcomings and implement all the proposals received. We are confident that the new Central Committee and Central Committee Bureau will perform this task most meticulously.

Comrade delegates! Socialist competition was launched throughout the republic on a wide scale during the period of preparation for our congress. Workers at plant shops and oilfields, at factories and construction sites, in the fields and in livestock units strove to mark the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress with new accomplishments, worked selflessly and with special enthusiasm and fulfilled their high socialist pledges on the eve of the opening of the congress. The congress received thousands of victorious labor reports and messages conveying best wishes. Permit me, on behalf of the delegates, to heartily thank all participants in the precongress shock labor vigil and wish them happiness, health and new creative accomplishments. (tumultuous applause)

Some letters to the congress contain requests and working people raise a number of questions. They will be closely examined and studied.

We are confident that the new Central Committee and its bureau will mobilize all the effort, energy, experience and knowledge of communists and working people in the republic for fulfilling the decisions of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress and the magnificent plans of the forthcoming 26th congress of our dear Leninist party. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade delegates! Permit me, on behalf of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, to assure the CPSU, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, that the republic's party organization, true to its revolutionary, labor and internationalist traditions, will honorably fulfill all the big and responsible tasks facing it. (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand)

Closing Speech

LD181003 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Apparent text of "Comrade G. A. Aliyev's speech at the closing of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress"]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The work of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress is drawing to a close. For 3 days impassioned and emotional words have rung out in this hall in honor of Lenin's party and of the historic achievements of the motherland of Great October. Our congress has again and again demonstrated the unfailing loyalty and devotion of Azerbaijan's communists and people to the ideas and cause of the great Lenin and their monolithic cohesion around the party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) The congress has brought together the thoughts, sentiments and will of the party organization and of working Azerbaijan as a whole. All the congress documents, all the delegates' speeches and all the heartfelt words and wishes were directed to the Communist Party Central Committee, to Moscow--our fatherland's capital--and to the forthcoming 26th congress of Lenin's party. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The delegates' speeches and the congress' creative atmosphere embodied the loftiest spirit of patriotism and internationalism, and the enthusiasm and energy which mark each day in our republic's life. The delegates' speeches reflected the past five-year plan's intensive rhythm and high pitch of the work at plant shops and oilfields, on kolkhoz fields and in science laboratories. We sensed the ardent beating of hundreds of thousands of hearts and the strength of powerful working hands which made the 10th Five-Year Plan the best in Soviet Azerbaijan's history. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

All these days we have sensed the close attention being paid to our congress' work by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (tumultuous applause). It is as though Leonid Ilich is here with us invisibly and this rouses and inspires us immeasurably.... (tumultuous applause) With great joy and pride yesterday I conveyed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings and wishes for successful work to the congress delegates. (applause)

With every justification we can report today to the CPSU Central Committee and to dear Leonid Ilich that the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress' work has been concluded successfully and that the congress has completely fulfilled the tasks before it and has become a new, important landmark in the party organization's life and struggle and in the work and creativity of every communist and every worker. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The congress has summarized our party organization's great and multifaceted activity in the period under review. At the same time it summarized our republic's great achievements throughout the seventies. Its special significance consists in the fact that it has been held at an important and crucial stage of communist creation, at the junction of two decades and of the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans.

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress has demonstrated the continuity of the 28th and 29th congresses. Whereas at the 28th congress we set the task of overcoming the protracted laggardness in the republic's economy and at the 29th we spoke of the radical change in the nature and trends of its development, the 30th congress has been one of truly outstanding labor victories. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) The Azerbaijan SSR has firmly consolidated itself in the all-union socialist competition's foremost ranks and scaled the loftiest heights of economic and social development. (tumultuous applause)

At the previous congress we noted with satisfaction that the 9th Five-Year Plan was a red banner one for our republic. Now, at the 30th congress, we can say with pride that the 10th Five-Year Plan and all the seventies have also been red banner ones for Azerbaijan. (tumultuous applause) And the Third Order of Lenin attached to the republic's banner is the supreme appraisal of what has been achieved. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Such, comrades, are the results of the glorious seventies. Such, comrades, are the results of the continuity and consistency of the republic party organization's practical implementation of our party's Leninist course. (tumultuous applause)

It is as though the 11th Five-Year Plan's boundless horizons and the grand vistas of Soviet Azerbaijan's development in this new decade are opening before us today from the hall of this majestic V. I. Lenin Palace. We regard the future with great optimism. We have made L. I. Brezhnev's high assessment--"Azerbaijan is taking big strides!"--the motto of our whole lives. And we assure our dear party and the CPSU Central Committee that we will exert all our strength so that Soviet Azerbaijan will take big strides both in the eighties and forever in the future. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades! Our congress has worked fruitfully. The documents adopted by it on the basis of the profound and comprehensive generalization of the accumulated experience determine clearly and precisely the ways and methods of solving the large-scale tasks and problems facing the republic and set the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia on course toward storming new economic, scientific and cultural heights. The implementation of the congress' decisions demands from all of us great, thoughtful and energetic work and the mobilization of the masses for even more efficient, productive labor and for a creative quest for new reserves for growth.

And we are sure that the delegates of the 30th congress will be in the vanguard of the struggle to implement its decisions. (applause) The mandate of the Azerbaijan CP Jubilee Congress delegate obligates him to convey to the masses the decisions elaborated by the congress to clarify and propagandize them and to introduce into work at every sector a spirit of creativity and business-like efficiency and an aspiration to augment what has been achieved. (tumultuous applause)

The 30th congress delegates must now become its ambassadors in their party organizations and labor collectives. And to achieve the honorary right to report to the next, the 31st, congress on the fulfillment of the work program adopted by us today will be a lofty honor. (tumultuous applause)

Yesterday our congress was greeted by representatives of the republic's illustrious youth. We see the younger generation, our Komsomol as a future army of communists which, we are sure, will take over the relay baton from their elders and, by active participation in communist building, will carry on the cause and spirit of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades! Greetings were received by the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress from the party organizations of our motherland's capital--Moscow--from the cradle of Great October--Leningrad--and from the fraternal union republics. They are vivid evidence that the Leninist party of communists is a united powerful force which cements the cohesiveness of the inter-nation [internatsionalnyy] community of people--the Soviet people. The warm, cordial wishes contained in the greetings are new, stirring evidence of the indissoluble inter-nation unity of the Soviet Union's peoples and of the atmosphere of brotherhood, comradely mutual assistance and support prevailing in our country. (tumultuous applause)

We express heartfelt gratitude to the Moscow Gorkom, Leningrad Obkom and the Communist Party Central Committees of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Latvia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia for their fraternal greetings and we assure our party comrades that Azerbaijan's communists will always be loyal to the glorious traditions of proletarian internationalism. (tumultuous applause)

We will continue to strengthen and increase the Soviet people's friendship and fraternity--our priceless asset and the main source of the multinational Soviet socialist state's strength and might.

Comrades! All our thoughts are directed toward the CPSU's Supreme Forum--the main event in the Soviet people's life. Our congress is a collective report by the communists and all the people of Azerbaijan to the 26th congress of Lenin's party. (tumultuous applause) While reporting on the republic's achievements, we have set ourselves the task of honorably fulfilling the plan for 1981 and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan and of increasing Azerbaijan's contribution to the all-union national economic complex and to the socio-economic development of the land of the Soviets.

On behalf of our congress, allow me to assure the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that Azerbaijan's party organization--the CPSU's tested combat detachment--will mark the 26th congress of Lenin's party with new labor victories and will make a worthy contribution to building communism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Glory to the CPSU! (tumultuous applause)

Long live the Azerbaijan CP! (tumultuous applause)

Glory to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Forward to communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand)

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

TRANSCAUCASUS COMMANDER SPEAKS AT AZERBAIJAN CONGRESS

LD130925 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 2

[Apparent text of "Speech by Comrade O. F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District," at 29 January session of Azerbaijan CP Congress]

[Excerpts] In the last training year formations' field and air training reached a new level among the district's troops, as did the servicemen's ability to use modern combat hardware and weapons efficiently. Today we can say in all seriousness that the district's troops are ready and able to fulfill tasks in ensuring the security of our southern borders.

The army is not only a school of combat skill. The party and people see it as a school for inculcating a high civic sense, a feeling of duty, friendship and fraternity among our country's peoples and internationalism--a school of high discipline and organization.

The recent 30th district party conference once again showed the close cohesion of communists and all personnel around our party's Leninist Central Committee, their unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the servicemen's profound understanding of their lofty responsibility for ensuring Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the gains of socialism.

This responsibility has increased particularly in conditions where the situation in the world--and particularly near the borders of the Soviet Transcaucasus--is continuing to deteriorate and is becoming increasingly complex. Imperialist and other reactionary circles are making fierce attacks on detente, whipping up tension in the world, spurring on the arms race and provoking new conflicts.

We have no right to forget even for a minute that imperialism exists and that its aggressive essence has grown still more. The more we conquer, V. I. Lenin taught, the more the capitalist exploiters will learn to unite and move onto the offensive more resolutely.

The entire present-day military-political situation indicates that the possibility of imperialism unleashing a war remains, unfortunately, a grave reality in our day. In these conditions the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally consistently and firmly carry out titanic work aimed at preventing a world catastrophe.

Our party's entire activity in ensuring the motherland's security is based on the Leninist idea of the dialectical inter-connection between the policy of peaceful coexistence on the one hand and, on the other, the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the armed forces' constant readiness to rebuff any aggression. And this defines the defense of the fatherland as a most important function of our state and the cause of the whole people.

We value highly the great, constant assistance given to the command and political organs of military units by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, local party and soviet organs and all the republic's working people in educating personnel and creating the necessary conditions to back up the troops' combat training, service and everyday life. The military council and all the district's personnel convey to you their sincere gratitude and cordial thanks for this. The deterioration in the international situation and changes in the military art require a further improvement in all our work today. We must increase everyone's vigilance and sense of responsibility for our motherland's defense capability. We must constantly proceed on the basis that in developed socialist society the interests of national economic development and the tasks of strengthening our defense capability and increasing mobilization readiness are becoming integrated at a very high rate. That is why we regard the indicators of the country's economic and social development reflected in the CPSU Central Committee's party not only as a reliable basis for new successes in building communism, but as a firm material base for further strengthening the country's defense and improving the Soviet Armed Forces and as firm guarantees of a crushing rebuff for any aggressor.

As is known, the strengthening of the country's defense capability requires not only thorough economic preparation, but also flexibility and mobility in the national economy and improvements in the transportation system and communications facilities.

A thoroughly considered, organized system of measures to insure the stable functioning of all sectors of the national economy and the further improvement of civil defense are now acquiring special importance.

There is a need for still more attention toward initial military training, since military collectives' training successes and the combat readiness of subunits and units depend to a considerable degree on the training of draftees. I would like to stress the importance of ensuring that young men undergoing initial military training acquire some military and technical knowledge, are spiritually and physically tempered and are prepared for overcoming the difficulties of army life.

Work in the international and military-patriotic education of young people needs constant improvement. Asserting the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and pride in the land of the soviets in the awareness of working people and all the young generation, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, has been and remains one of the party's most important tasks.

END OF

FICHE

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